LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

With Illustrated Supplement

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV. NO 119 BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 21 1927 ONE ANNA

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126 - complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

BOYS! GIRLS! SWEETHEARTS! PARENTS!

Were the Old Times and the Old Fashions the Best? See the vivid
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA
of the Ultra-Modern Girl who threw Conventions to the four winds!

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

"BUTTERFLIES IN THE RAIN"

The Story of a Girl who wanted to be "Broadminded" and free, and found her freedom was the darkest prison of all! Featuring the lovely, adorable, bewitching, dimpled beauty

LAURA LA PLANTE A Confidential Peer into the Lives of the Fast-Living Moderns!

A Speeding, Sparkling Story about the Younger Set.

TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SPLENDID SENSATIONAL METRO GOLDWYN PRODUCTION

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

"THE GREAT DIVIDE!"

The heart-throbbing story of a young lovely girl forced into a loveless marriage by the brute force of a brute man, who, amidst amazing circumstances found her, helpless and alone in the Great Borderland waste!

Featuring an all-star cast including **ALICE TERRY-CONWAY TEARL**
TASU PITTS, WALLACE BEERY, HUNTLEY GORDON—

A Superb Drama with a Supreme Theme! Tense Moments of intense Interest abound!
CAN LOVE BE PURCHASED LIKE A PROPERTY IN A MARKET?
He drove her to the wedding alter like an animal to a slaughter-house! And then he demanded solicited her love! What could she do? What any woman, under the circumstances could do?

TO-DAY at:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
21 May	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
1 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
15 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
22 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOYAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allowed will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £130
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Mekrar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
20th May	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th „	„ 12,700	„ 3,720	„ 8,980
18th „	„ 14,050	„ 5,580	„ 8,470
24th „	„ 15,400	„ 7,440	„ 7,960
30th „	„ 16,750	„ 9,300	„ 7,450
36th „	„ 18,100	„ 9,300	„ 8,800
42nd „	„ 19,450	„ 9,300	„ 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 2 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Good SHORTHAND TYPIST, male, for Commercial Office. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating experience and pay to Box No. 1973 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 254

WANTED—Good MAGICIANS, CIRCUS MEN, ACROBATS, CONCERTS, STAGE DANCING GIRLS, conjurors and other artists. Apply Box No. 1972 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R251

WANTED—A TUTOR to teach a boy from 9 to 11 a.m., Gujarathi knowing, B.A., preferred. Apply Box No. 1970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R248

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to pass Station Master, Goods Coaching, Parcel Clerk, Ticket Collector or Guard, Course should apply with two annas stamp to SUPERINTENDENT, Railway duties Training and Telegraph School, Delhi.

A R241

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

WANTED—Two qualified Marathi-knowing ACCOUNTANTS for mofussil. Must be experienced, capable of taking charge of Accounts Department. Retired, energetic pensioners with experience may suit. Apply with testimonials and salary required, to Box No. 1974 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 255

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Vadgadi Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CASHIER in Attorneys Office, those experienced only need apply with Certificates to Box No 1976 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 259

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS to push our cloths and sundry goods on Rs. 45-10 100, per month and 5 p.c. commission with prospects. Cash investment Rs. 250/- essential. Apply to Post Box 2032, CALCUTTA.

A 261

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience of casting and mechanic shop to be in charge of big foundry and mechanic shop. Experience of designing and estimating essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 28598

APPLICATIONS ARE invited for the appointment of BRANCH-IN-CHARGE in every district, which will be opened shortly to sell the famous Murshidabad and other silk goods either on pay or commission basis on guaranteed sale. Please state salary expected. Cash security essential. For further particulars apply to the Manager, HEM CHANDRA SILK STORES, "Dinkutir", P. O. Khagra, Murshidabad.

A 260

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, three rooms, bath, verandah, airy and light all modern conveniences. Apply Capt. RANADAY, Thakordwar.

C 257

TO LET—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of "Mahomed Building", opposite Excelsior Theatre and 3rd Floor facing Hornby Road, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalvad Street, (6 Bed-rooms, Dining Room, 2 Bathrooms, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen and Garage for 1 Motor Car). Apply HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.

C R222

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Party to invest Rupees 5,000/. Safe investment: About 50 per cent. annual return expected. Share in Managing Agency commission also service if required. Please write to Box No. 1975 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 258

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGO and ROSE LICHEE BIG size LANGRA, BOMBAY MANGOES Rs. 15/- per 100, LICHEE Rose Scented 500 1st quality Rs. 4/. Ordinary Rs. 3/- expenses extra. Advance full price. Grafts catalogue free. MANGOES rare, get your order booked at once:—GRAFTS MERCHANTS, Darbhanga. Tele. Graftsman.

T R28583

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—No matter for how long and what causes. Particulars Free under cover. Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

T 28515 C

LEPROSY not more than ten years standing, Leucoderma of any duration cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. No risk of injection. Cure Guaranteed. Full particulars of treatment, Free under cover. DR. A. SIRDER, Tangar, P. O. SAMTA, (Jessore) E. B. Ry.

P 28503

WONDERFUL LEPROSY CURE (Trade Mark Registered.) No more suffering from Leprosy! A real boon to sufferers!! Reward Rs. 500/- if proved ineffective. This world-wide renowned specific of a Divine Sathu Yogi, radically and positively cures all the 18 kinds of Leprosy —Red, black, white, copper coloured spots disfigured face, numbness thickness of skin, loss of sensation, wounds, crooked fingers and toes etc. etc. First, second and third class treatments Rs. 50, 25 and 10 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance. NOTE.—For other particulars, apply for our free booklet of "Kustaroganivarini" containing thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the different parts of the globe. M. SUBBAREDDI Proprietor, The Ready & Co. Gopalapuram. Via. Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.

P R242

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leptosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR RAPID and THOROUGH TRAINING in TOUCH TYPEWRITING under expert supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., Cawasji Patel Street, opp. Honkong Bank. Special reduced fees. JOIN TO-DAY. Success guaranteed.

M 253

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to take advantage of our expert POSTAL tuition in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Latest Speed Record 309 words per minute. English Degrees & Diplomas are awarded. Sloan Duployan Shorthand Books for sale. Full particulars FREE from the INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA (Punjab).

N R194

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUTOMOBILE upholstery, hood, cushion and monsoon covers, carpets, mats, etc., Finest materials. Cheapest rates. Superb workmanship. Also we will supply you all sorts of Motor Accessories, etc. Apply to B. M. ANTIA, Mooge Bldg., 2nd Floor next to Edward Theatre, above Messrs. Chinoy Brothers, No. 522/26, Kalbadevi, Road, Bombay.

T R226

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.

P

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.

P

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

PERSIA—BALUCHISTAN—AFGHANISTAN PRODUCTS.—Persian Rose Gulkand 4 lbs. tin Rs. 6/-, Rose Water bottle 4/8/; Persian Saffron 8/ ounce; Assafoetida, Salabmisri 9/- lb Cummins Black 2/- lb; Assorted Fruits 9 lbs. 7/-; Delivery Free. Quali Special, AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY Quetta.

F R224

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewritors of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY. ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE PROSPECTUS and the Forms necessary for application for Admission to the combined courses of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will be forwarded on receipt of Rs. 2/- (by M.O.)

These Forms, duly filled in, must reach the Principal's Office before June 15th, 1927.

The next session commences on July, 11th, 1927.

PRINCIPAL.
28463.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I the undersigned RATILAL COOVERJI MODY and VANDRAVANDAS COOVERJI MODY and TRICUMJI KALIDAS were carrying on business in Bombay in the names of various firms namely (1) City Motor Car Coy., (2) R. K. Mody & Co. and (3) Petrol Supplying Coy. (4) R. K. Mody and that the said Vandravandas Cooverji Mody and Tricumji Kalidas have retired from the said various firms on and from the 1st day of January, 1927, and that I am the owner of the business and the said various firms and as such I have continued the businesses of the said firms with the consent of the said two retiring partners and that the said Vandravandas Cooverji Mody and Tricumji Kalidas have now no concern with my said firms and businesses.

Bombay this 20th day of May, 1927.

R. K. MODY.

256

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOTTORI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th May 1927 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the undermentioned nine Austin Armoured Cars:—

B. A. Nos. 1046, 1048, 1049, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1072, 1074 and 1075.

These vehicles are stripped skeletons and cannot be shifted for sale from where they are., The cars can be seen at No.8 Armoured Car Company, (R.T.C.), Kirkee, between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Thursdays.

Tenders should be sealed and posted so as to reach the Asstt. Director of Supplies and Transport, Poona District, Poona, not later than 10th June, 1927.

C. O. MORRIS,
Lt.-Colonel,
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, Poona District.

Poona, May 13th 1927.

28578

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION MAY NOT BE MADE.

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE SITAPUR.

Execution Case No. 49 of 1927.

BANEY CHAND JAWANMAL son of Moolchand Proprietor of the Firm Baney Chand Jawanmal, Situate Thomsan Ganj Parz; Khairabad Distt Sitapur.

versus.

Poonsi, etc.

(1) PUNSI and (2) TOKARSI sons, of Deosi, (3) PORSI son of Asog (4) BECHAR DAS, son of Singhji Baqqals at present Firm Rania Badras, The Kana Sis Bandar, Bombay City, Judgment Debtor.

WHEREAS, the abovenamed Baney Chand Jawanmal has made application this Court that the execution be made against the J. D. E.

You are hereby warned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed on the 21st (Twenty-first day) of July, 1927, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon, to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined "ex parte."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 16th day of May, 1927.

Seal.

Judge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TYEB HAJI AHMED, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedem Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Bai AISHABAI, widow of Haji Ahmed Hassam.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcels of land or ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 95-96-98-208, New No. 12010-12152, and New Survey No. 2640 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 830 of Lower Parel Division, admeasuring 7701 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the messuages Chawls or ranges of Buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under G Ward Nos. 2522(1), 2522(2), 2522(1A), 2522(3), 2523-2524 and 2468(3B) and Street Nos. 34, 34A. 34AA, 34B, 35, 36 and 351 AB and bounded, on or towards the East party by the property of Haji Eamail Haji Ahmed, Partly, by the property of Memon Abdulla, Alan Batatawala and partly by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed on or towards the west by the property of Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbagwala, on or towards the North partly by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and partly by the porperty of Abdul Gafur Basharat and on or towards the South by the property of Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbagwala which said pieces of land hereditaments and premises are particularly delineated in the plan thereof hereto annexed and are therein included together with land thirdly described hereunder within red coloured boundary lines.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground admeasuring sixty-six and sixth-ninth square yards or thereabouts situate on the East side of DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2639-2947 and 1948 and Cadastral Survey No. 3|830 of Lower Parel Division and bounded, on or towards the East by Government Land or Gowan, on or towards the West by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the North and South by the property of Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbagwala which said piece of land hereditaments and premises are more particularly delineated in the said plan hereto annexed and are therein included within yellow boundary lines.

THIRDLY:—All that irregular shaped piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 61 square yards or thereabouts which together with a piece of land, admeasuring 445.74 square yards and sold by the Vendor to Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbagwala formed a piece of land, admeasuring Five hundred and sixteen and seventy-four hundredths square yards or thereabouts situate near DeLisle Road and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector New No. 17183 and New Survey No. 2D|2639 and forms a part of Cadastral Survey No. 830 of Lower Parel Division and bounded, on or towards the North by the property firstly discribed and on or towards the South by the property of Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbagwala, on or towards the East by the property firstly above described and on or towards the West by the property of the said Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbagwala and which said piece of land, admeasuring 61 square yards is delineated in the plan hereto annexed and together with land firstly described is included within red boundary line.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1927.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

28600

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT RAJAN MOUZE DANDA, BANDRA.

Messrs. GANHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate of the Late Mr. D. M. Pereira sell by public auction the following Immoveable properties situate at and near Rajan Mouze Danda, Bandra on SATURDAY, the 21st May, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Bandra on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—Family house No. 9 with small outhouse compound, well and adjoining ground comprising an area of 1341 square yards or thereabouts situate at Bandra Pakhady, Rajan comprising partly of Gaotham Land and partly non-agricultural land bearing Survey No. 257 and Survey No. 273, Pot No. 12. and bounded as follows:—on the North by Survey No. 273, Pot Nos. 10 and 11, on the South partly by the property of Joseph Fernandes and partly by the property of Dominic Pereira, on the East by Survey No. 273, Pot No. 13, on the West by the public village Road from Rajan to the sea shore joining the main sea side road to Danda.

SECONDLY.—Lot No. 2 a piece of oart with cocoanut trees opposite the family house referred to in Lot No. I being

Survey No.	Pot No.
271	1
272	1, 2, 8, & 9 both

together admeasuring in all 925 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the public village Road, on or towards the North by Survey No. 272, Pot No. 3, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 272, Pot Nos. 7 and 8 and on or towards the South by lands bearing Survey No. 271, Pot No. I and Survey No. 272, Pot No. I.

THIRDLY:—Lot No. 3 Batty Field bearing Survey No.278, Pot No. 7, area 1-3|4 Gunthas Assessment 0|8|- (with half day's water from Navi Baw).

FOURTHLY:—Lot No. 4 Batty Field bearing Survey No.279, Pot No.3 area 5 1|2 Gunthas assessment 1|8|- (with half day's water from Borkanchi Baw).

FIFTHLY:—Lot No. 5 Plot of ground bearing

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Gunthas	Assessment.
282	15	2	0-4-0
282	16	1-1|4	0-2-0
282	19	4-3-4	1-8-0

With one day's water from Undichi Baw.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans of Lot No. 1 and 2 please apply to the Administrator General of Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Sale of valuable immovable property, situate at Negdavei Lane, Kandewadi, near Girgaum, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan, attorneys for the owner, Mr. Jeremias Daniel Fonseca.

All that pension and tax tenure land about 574.75 square yards with dwelling house thereon, situate at Nigdavri Oart, west of Cow Lane, Kandewadi, Bombay, bearing Collector's New No. A/136 and part of New No. 136, New Survey No. 2/7745 and part of New Survey No. 1/7745 and Cadestral Survey No. 118 and 119, and Municipal "D" Ward, Street No. 7A and 7B.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from owner's attorneys, Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE-OWNERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SALE of wooden doors, windows, etc., at No. 3 Godown, Khetwadi 14th Lane, behind Kama Baug.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Patell & Co. attorneys for the Plaintiff, and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the Plaintiff under the Consent Order dated 31st January, 1927 in High Court Suit No. 2023 of 1926 sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th day of May, 1927 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the above premises at Khetwadi the following: 31 panelled glazed and venetian doors and 12 panelled doors: 11 panelled windows; 34 glazed windows, 33 glazed and venetian windows and 4 glazed and panelled windows and 85 glazed fan lights.

Full particulars as to measurement etc., can be had from the undersigned.

Goods can be viewed two days before the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within 15 days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

HELLO! Swarajists or Non-Swarajists, Conservatives or Liberals

If you at all wish to attain Swarajya see TO-NIGHT or During THIS WEEK

2nd WEEK **2nd WEEK**

SHARDA'S HISTORICAL NEW PRODUCTION

My COUNTRY! My COUNTRY!

Full of Patriotism and Self-sacrifice. Prodigious deeds and clever and strategic movements In which Mr. Vithal (Indian Douglas Fairbanks) plays a heroic part.

Also STAGE DANCE—DANCE WITH MUSIC and SWEET SONG

By MISS SITA—A Well-known Sharda's Actress and Dancer.

TIME:—4-45; 6-45; 9-0; 11-15. Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 P. M.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE "KRISHNA BAG" NEW CHARNI ROAD.

Coming Shortly:—ORIENTAL LOVE, A Beautiful Picture Produced in Norway.

PRECIOUS TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

THIRD WEEK'S INSTALMENT

Episodes 7, 8, and 9—parts 13—14—15—16—17 and 18—of the thrilling

THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

'THE VEILED MYSTERY'

featuring the popular star

ANTONIO MORENO

Thrilling fights and escapes on the dizzy heights of mountains—suffocating battle in the horrid caves.

CHIN CHIN CHOW CHOW Now figure—Ralph disguised as a Chinaman performing prodigies of valour.

A Two-reel COMEDY in the programme.

TO-NIGHT:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

NOW SHOWING MADAN'S MULTI-MILLION PRODUCTION!

The very Picture you wanted to see that's

HARRY PEEL IN

"THE FALSE AMIR"

AN ORIENTAL PICTURE

The Picture is entirely an Oriental picture with gorgeous scenes and settings, well acted and lavishly produced in one of the best Cine-studios of the world in Germany.

Don't miss! Come one!! Come all!!!

Harry Peel

Performs the double role at a time as an actor and also an Amir. Don't miss him.

Next Week another Oriental Picture

"THE SHEIK"

Featuring

RUDOLPH VALENTINO

Time: 5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m. Daily. Saturday & Sunday Extra Show At 3 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

LAST DRAMAS! LAST DRAMAS!!

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will stage on

Saturday, 21st May, 1927 at 9-30 p.m.] [Sunday, 22nd May, 1927 at 3-30 p.m.

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!

SUNHERI MACHHALI

(In Urdu)

AT THE **RIPON THEATRE,** GRANT ROAD.

Book your seats immediately.

RANG DEVATA RAGHUVIR SAOKAR will take the part of the Heroine.

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S

EXTRA SUPER PRODUCTION

FAIRY OF DELHI

FEATURING

Miss SHAHJADI and Mr. KHALIL and other well-known stars.

Written by the well-known writer Mr. DAVE.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS: 4-45, 7, 9-15 &11-30 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW ON SATURDAY SUNDAY, AND BANK HOLIDAYS 3-30 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House.

The Greatest Invention of the age.

DESCRIBED BY THE PRESS OF LONDON

"A MODERN MIRACLE"

The De Forest Phono Film

TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES

Presented in India by

R. B. SALISBURY of "Quaints" fame.

Direct from their phenomenal success in Calcutta, where 36 performances were given.

See the acting and hear the natural Voice of performers as if you so do in a London Theatre.

These Films are of Standard size, along margin of which runs a minute band stripes corresponding to sound vibrations.

These vibrations aare magnified, then amplified and finally thrown out by loud speaker.

TO-DAY

6-15 and 10 pm.

SUNDAY

4, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

PRICES:

Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4-0, Orchestra Rs. 1-8-0.

Balcony Annas 12, Gallery Annas 8.

WHY ??— and— HOW ??

The Vikram Samvat Began !!

BECAUSE

By Inspiration he risking his life secured the

Five Wands

Each and every wand has an extraordinary power.

COME— and —SEE

TO-DAY

Laxmi Pictures Super Picture

THE FIVE WANDS

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

GAIETY THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 10 P. M.

TOMORROW AT 6-30 P. M.

PROFESSOR SHAH

THE BLIND MAGICIAN

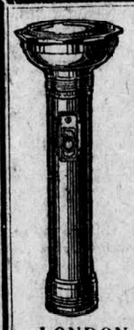
THE WILLIAM TELL OF INDIA

IN FEATS OF

LEGERDEMAIN CONJURING ILLUSIONS

Come and be Mystified by The Blind Magician.

POPULAR PRICES from Rs 2 to As. 4.



EVEREADY

Search-Lights

Flash-Lights

Torches

Focussing

Light-Range

200 to 1,500 feet.

LONDON, EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.

22 Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Endurance

At work or play, in sickness or in health, endurance counts. The healthful stimulation of

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK LTD.

is just the help you need on the high road to success or recovery. Horlicks is made in a moment with hot or cold water.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA

AND

PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture**

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector (Municipal Taxes):—

Benches, folding chairs, chairs, marble top tables, etc., etc.

Chairs, baby palna, wheel, iron chair etc., etc.

By order of the bank and on account of the concerned:—

1 case perfumery.
1 case oil cups and caps.
1 case iron brassed cup hooks.
1 case iron screw eyes.
8 Pieces Fancy Chintz Gagras (387 1|2 yards), 1 case Parrot's food.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE ON THE SEA SIDE OF OLD KANTWADY, BANDRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 472 of 1916 (Eva Gousalves V/s D. M. Cardoz and others) and by virtue of the power of Sale given by the Consent order, dated the 30th January, 1924. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 21st Instant sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land, situate at Cantwadi in sub-district of Bandra admeasuring about 976 square yards together with the dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon bearing Municipal No. 65 Chimbai and Non-agricultural Nos. 21-27 and bounded on the North by the property of the late Joao Braz Fernandes, on the East by the property of the late Gabriel Pereira and Anthony Pereira and on the South and West by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphatary Ferriera and Divan attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

SALE TOMORROW SUNDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome made to order furniture by 'John Roberts,' 'Dewjee Canjee' and others, one cottage piano Grapho-phone, rich carpets, ice box, etc., etc.

TOMORROW SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Hindustan Insurance Building Altamount Road Cumballa Hill very valuable and handsome made to order furniture by 'John Roberts' 'Dewjee Canjee' and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, leather lined arm chairs, large handsome side board with mirror, drawers and cup-board, dinner wagons, khaki lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, glass door silver cabinets, rich carpets, table ornaments, one sweet toned full iron frame cottage piano, one grapho-phone, single and double bedsteads, handsome mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, easy chairs, writing tables, hatstand, meatsafe etc., etc. The property of G. Muspratt, Esq., Manager Remington Typewriter and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

TOMORROW SUNDAY, the 22nd day of MAY, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colaba Castle," Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, next to Post Office, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, blackwood open carved furniture, one sweet-tone Ebonized brass bound semi-grand piano by John Broadwood, rich oil painting, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, E. light and fans, fancy screens, brass bedstead, silver show cases, easy chairs, old China ware, silver show cases, etc., etc.

The property of a European Gentleman, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES MOHAIR SEAL CLOTH (ASSORTED COLOURS).

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms by order of the Bank concerned:

6 cases Mohair seal cloth assorted colours)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes al hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 As.
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26 23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26 30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Eastern Bank Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

BRANCHES:

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.,
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.,
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.,
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
R. E. Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on, British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay May, 20
Spot prices.

Description	19-5-27	12-5-27
Bengals F.G.	295	282
S/Punjab F.G. ..	292	279
Rajputana F.G. ..	295	282
Broach F.G.	324	313
P/American F.G. ..	332	323
Kadi-Viramgaum F.G.	333	322
Dholleras F. G. ..	331	317
Kalagin F. G. ..	..	..
Surat F. G. ..	369	358
Rajpipla F G. ..	..	..
Navsari F .G. ..	382	3 73
Oomra Fine ..	306	298

Spot Prices

Description.	19-5-27	12-5-27
C.P. No. 1 Fine ..	320	312
C.P. No. 2 Fine ..	313	305
Khandesh F.G. ..	294	289
Muttia F. G. ..	292	287
Southerns Gd. ..	329	320
Bijapore Gd. ..	324	315
Bagalkote Gd. ..	339	330
Compta Gd. ..	351	342
Tinnevellies Gd. ..	362	353
KarungannisGd. ..	374	365
Cambodias Gd. ..	379	370

futures

	19-5-27	12-5-27
Hedge Contracts.		
Bengal May. ..	295	282
,, Dec. Jan'28 ..	275	271
Broach April/May. ..	322	311
Do JulyAugust ..	326	316
Do April/May'28	326	319
Oomra F. /May. ..	302	298
Do July ..	396	302
Do Dec/Jan'8 ..	308	301
Southerns May/June	329	318

Receipts for the week ending May 19.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	1261	2406
Oomras.	10271	8940
Dholleras	6386	11310
Broach	13457	281
Southerns.	13888	15036
Persians.	.. 181	18
Americans.	16650	6251
Egyptians	.. 284	..
E. Africans	..3772	3715
Other sorts.	.. ..	
Total.	68150	48357

Exports for the week ending May 19.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2470
Continent.	11195
China.	5550
Japan	18167
Coast Ports	761
Total.	38143

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	..2612
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	8887
Total.	11499

Receipts from 1st. Sept to May 10.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2610498	2928938	3177392	3037589	3217353

Exports from 1st. Sept. to May 19.

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	12444	40517	48928
Continent ..	272020	419258	495939
China	166662	341507	240970
Japan ..	1076547	1151606	1242818
Coast Ports. ..	18280	21640	17682
U.S.A.	726	1450	9329
Total.	1546679	1975978	205 5663

	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	137336	103770
Continent ..	818609	558899
China	181453	318036
Japan	1134397	1415833
Coast Ports ..	47070	43368
U.S.A.	..	
Total.	2318865	2439906

	Bales.
Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 19th May 1927	94,766
Estimated Mill consumption at Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 19th May 1927	691,570
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers, and Mills in Bombay on 19th May 1927	693,268

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.
AMERICAN COTTON IMPOORTS.

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 26 to 31st August 1927	303,400
American cotton arrived in India. 1st Sept. to 19th May 1927	255,926
American cotton at Sea for India	28,249

NoB.—These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.

This figure includes cotton arrived but not yet cleared.

COFFEE.

New York, May 19

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot:—15-3|16.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 19

Demand Bills 485.12

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through G. M. PAREKH.)
Bombay, May 20th.

JUTE.

Albion ..	545	Howrah ..	47/4
Alliance ..	638	India ..	
Alexandra ..		Kamarhatty	712
Anglo-India	448	Kankanarrah	533
Auckland ..	320	Kelvin ..	915
Barnagore ..	250	Khardah ..	535
Bally ..	273	Kinnion ..	1065
Birla ..	15/3	Lansdowne	308
Belvedere ..	635	Lawrence	..660 x d
Budge-Budge	600	Lothian ..	540
Caledonian	700	Naihati ..	588
Chapdani ..	183	National .	34
Clive ..	42	New Central	625
Craig ..	6	Northbrook	59/8
Cheviot ..	342	Nudea ..	51
Dalhousie	490	Orient ..	292
Delta	630	Presidency ..	11/2
Empire ..	61	Relian ..	82/12
Fort Gloster	1040	Soorah ..	33/8
Fort William	380	Standard ..	490
Gondalpara ..	1205	Union	704
Gourepore	775	Waverly	8/8
Hukumchand	17/4	HESSIAN	15/3
Hooghly ..	103	JUTE	12/8

COTTON.

Agra United	Dunbar
Bowaria	Keshavram Cotton
Bengal Nagpur 25/4	New Ring .. 275

COAL.

Burrakur 16/12	Kurdi ..
Bokaro Ramgur	Neetooria .. ..
Gusick & Musalia 8	New Kendah
Katras Jherriah	Raneegunge 33/8
	Samla Kendra

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.		I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	3/14		
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	..
Burma Corp	10/2	Madon Theatres	5/4
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	11/12	Imperial Bank	1485
		.. Conty.	370
		3½% Paper	78/1
		45-55 Loan	108/1

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
May 20,

	Per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	„	0	11	3
Century	„	0	11	0
Jacob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	10	9
Apollo	„	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill ..	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	0	15	3
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	1	0	0
Hindustan Mill ..	„	0	15	6
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	0	15	0
Phoneix	„	0	15	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0	14	6
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0	15	0
Kaliamardan ..	„	0	15	0
Daud Sahib	„	0	14	6
Ganga Ghat	„	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	„	1	0	0
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	9
David Mill	„	1	0	0
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	9
Moon Mill	„	0	15	9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	15	3
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0	14	6
Century (Bugle)	„	0	14	6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	6
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	„	0	14	6
Sakuntala	„	0	14	6
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	6
Globe	„	0	14	6
Rachael	„	0	14	3
Palkhi	„	0	14	3
Maher	„	0	14	9
Kechhwa	„	0	14	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	15	0
Textile	„	0	15	0
Century	„	0	14	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance) ..	„	1	0	3
Jacob	„	1	0	0
Century	„	1	0	0
Mun Mill	„	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance) ..	„	0	15	3
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	15	0
Mun Mill	„	0	15	3
1386 Tata	„	2	12	6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	„	3	12	0
Century	„	4	2	0
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	4	2	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	3	6
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur ..	„	10	0	0
58000 Kurla ..	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji ..	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	7	6	0
Hindustan ..	„	7	6	0
E. D. Rachael ..	„	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	0
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0	14	0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent ..	„	2	3	6
Apollo David ..	„	2	3	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London. May 19.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	19-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	117-1|2
P & O. Banking Corporation	9 -1|2
National Bank	49-1|2
Eastern Bank	6.3|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	87-3|8
Conversion Loan	76-3|4
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent	103
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent	58
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	60-1|2
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan	70-1|2
Consols	55-3|8
War Loan 5 per cent	100-5|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92-5|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. May 19.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Banks, Bills 3 months	3.23|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 19.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1.4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	27.73
T.T. Milan on London	89.31
T.T. Berne on London	25.24
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 19.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
May|June shipment sellers 53|9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
May|June shipment paid 54|9.
Wheat, Australian: —
May|June shipment paid 55|3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment value 55|3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 19.

May|June shipment offered £9|2|6
Castorseed Bombay:—
May|June shipment ogered £18|5|0.
Rapeseed, Toria Ton:—
May|June shipment quoted £20|7|6.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 19.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	59.7|8
Copper Braziers	71
Yellow Metal	65-1|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	25-1|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	14-7|8
Tin English Ingots	289-1|4

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London May 19.

	£
Total Bullion	155,400,000
Public Deposits	15,700,000
Other Deposits	100,200,000
Government Securities	47,200,000
Other Securities	46,800,000
Notes and Coin	39,700,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	275,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	34.22 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, May 19.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
May|June shipment sellers £18|10|0
June|July shipment sellers £18|10|0
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
May|June shipment offered £16|6|3.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
May|June shipment offered £19|2|6

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 19.

Linseed Oil naked London, ewt:—
May|Aug. delivery paid 32|1-1|2.
Sept|Dec. delivery paid and sellers 33|4-1.2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 19.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, e and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt 16|4-1|2
July|Sept per cwt 16|4-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 16|4-1|2.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Bombay:—
July|Sept per cwt 16|6-1|4.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 e and f Karachi.—
July|Sept. per cwt 16|7.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 20.

Yesterday London market closed 1|8d. higher. China bought firm. China sold. Buyers came in after prices was fixed. There are no sellers in the market except at over the fixed rate. Market depends on China. New York silver closed at 56 7|2 cents. Shanghai Exchange was firm. In sympathy with the above news the local silver market opened steady and improved four annas on some short coverings. At the advancee there was free liquidation which caused a set back in the prices. The undertone of the market is weak and sales are preferable in strong moments. The close was steady as under:

Bar Silver Spot 59|5..
Vaishaks 59|4.
Jaishta 59|7.

GOLD MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 20.

The market is easy owing to increased stocks. The closing quotations remained as under:

Bar Gold Spot 21|9.
Vaishak 21|8|9.
Jaishta 21|8|9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 20

As a natural outcome after sold out conditions to-day the 3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 77-14-0 and improved to Rs. 78-1-0 on short covering. At the advance some bulls were liquidating freely which caused a smart drop to Rs. 77-12-0. At the decline there was renewed covering and the market closed steady as under:—

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 77|14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-3 Rs. 94|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1830|70 Rs.89|2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 101|6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103|5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107|14.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|10.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88|.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195 Rs. 112|6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102|12.

Forward rates. Delivery 15 June 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78. 1945-55 Rs. 107|15.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 20

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 29|32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 15|16.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 5|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 31|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P Rs. 123 1|2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 15|32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24 24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 89.
London—Berlin Marks 34.95.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 20

3 months London discounts 23|32 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 to 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 19.

May	15.66 plus .12
June	15.72 plus .11
July	15.77 plus .11
August	15.79 plus .11
September	15.87 plus .11
October	15.97 plus .11
November	16.10 plus .14
December	16.10 plus .14
January	16.13 plus .15
February	16.13 plus .15
March	16.14 plus .15
April	16.14 plus .15
May	16.15 plus .15
Sakellaridis, FG.F. Spot	16.20 plus .10

LONDON GOLD.

London. May 19.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11 1|2.

PRODUCE MARKET.

BOMBAY May 20.

Following a rise in Calcutta linseed in London, the local linseed market ruled steady. Wheat market continues steady wth a small inquiry.

Linseed May 11|4|3.
Linseed Sept. 11|11.
Wheat May 7|13|6.
Wheat Sept. 8|0|9.
Wheats white 70-30 Rs. 7|11.
Wheats white Delhi Rs. 7|13|3.
Wheats wwhite September Rs. 8|0|3.
Linnseed bold brown Rs. 11|1.
Rapeseed brown Rs. 11|1.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore Rs. 11|4.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12|3.
Rapeseed yelloww Gujrat Rs. 12|3.
Gingellyseed bold white Rs. 17|4.
Poppyseed white Rs. 17|12.
Castorseed Rs. 10|4.
Cottonseed Rs. 4|13.
Groundnuts Rs. 12|14.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore Rs. 23.
Myrabollam Bhimdi Rs. 26.
Mowraseed Rs. 7|11.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the "Chronicle."

MUKTSAR, (Punjab) May 18.

(Tessori Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Wheat Har	4 10 0
Wheat Bhadon	4 12 9
Wheat Asuj	4 14 3
Gram Jeth	3 12 9
Gram Har	3 14 3
Gram Asuj	4 1 9
Barley Jeth	3 7 3
Barley Asuj	3 11 0
Rapeseed Jeth	7 11 3
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 4 0
Cottonseeds Jeth	4 0 9
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 5 3

PEAD.

New Wheat 4/10 to 5/3, New Gram 3 12 to 4/, New Barley 3/6|6 to 3/7, Rapeseeds 7/10 to 8/, Cottonseeds 4/1/.
Market arrival.
Wheat 2,000 mds. Gram 1,500 mds. Barley 1,000 mds. Rapeseeds 100 mds.
Market condition.
Gram increasing one anna per mound to-day and other grains are quiet.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 19.

July	16.08 plus .32
October	16.46 plus .33
December	16.69 plus .36
January	16.76 plus .37
March	16.95 plus .36
Middling Spot	16.20 plus .40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 19.

July	16.09 plus .32
October	16.40 plus .34
Middling Spot	15.74 plus .31

NEW YORK.

New York, May 19.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	15.60
July	15.58 plus .09
October	16.24 plus .11

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	15.70
July	15.92 plus .16
October	16.31 plus .18

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

July	15.87 plus .10
October	16.14 plus .08

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 19.

May	8.45 plus .02
June	8.46 plus .02
July	8.54 plus .03
August	8.58 plus .04
September	8.62 plus .04
October	8.68 plus .05
November	8.70 plus .06
December	8.73 plus .05
January	8.76 plus .05
February	8.78 plus .05
March	8.84 plus .06
April	8.85 plus .06
May	8.88 plus .07
Middling Spot	8.73 plus .01

SALES.

Liverpool, May 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 19.

Seinde Good	6.85
Seinde Fully Good	7.05
Seinde Fine	7.25
Bengal Good	6.85
Bengal Fully Good	70.5
Bengal Fine	7.25
Oomra Good	7.25
Oomra Fully Good	7.50
Oomra Fine	7.75
Broach Good	7.25
Broach Fully Good	7.55
Broach Fine	7.85

LONDON SILVER.

London. May 19.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26
Forward	25 7|8.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

American.—Unwanted Rains—Advanced on short Covering and trade buying. Futures closed 32 to 37 Points Higher. Spot Cotton Rose 40 Points to 16.20c.

Local.—Advanced on general buying. Closed Rather firm.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York July highest 16.10 at about the close, lowest 15.74 (10-12 a.m.)

Market advanced on short covering.

In response to Messrs. Patel Bros' enquiry as to what would be considered favourable conditions for the crop during the next fortnight, their Liverpool friends cable:—

(1) Eastern belt: Warm weather with some light rains will be beneficial.

Central Belt: Dry warm weather needed.

Western belt: In West Texas rains are needed. In South-West Texas light rains would also be beneficial. In the rest of the Texas the crop is improving and would be further benefited by dry warm weather which is also required in Oklahoma.

(2) Market improved on rains in the Central belt.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable advices:—

Market advanced on further heavy rains and generally unfavourable weather reports.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 19th inst. (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co..—

"Market active, but prices irregular. In consequence of heavy rains in Arkansas, looks as if market would improve. Expect higher prices eventually."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The American markets have advanced sharply on unfavourable weather reports. Whilst we advise caution in following the advance we continue to favour the "Long" side and think advantage should be taken of any reactions to holdings.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:—

"Weather conditions and technical situation favour further advance."

Yesterday the New York Market displayed a firm undertone on reports of further rains in the Central belt where clear and warm weather is badly needed. This change in the weather conditions caused considerable short covering in conjunction with trade buying forcing prices to another high level

Trading was quiet at the opening of the New York market and within first ten minutes prices showed a drop of 2 points on absence of buying and a little liquidation. Reports of rains in the central belt induced heavy short covering. Trade support was also visible and the market ruled firm throughout the session and closed 2 points off the best touched a little before the close. Closing prices show a rise of 32 points for near months and 37 points for new crop deliveries. Spot cotton ruled firm and prices registered an improvement of 40 points to 16.20c another high level.

The New Orleans futures market had a firm sessions, futures closing at an advance of 32 to 34 points. Spot Cotton improved 31 points to 15.74 c.

The Liverpool Market opened 3 points higher with a firmer tendency, but prices ruled quiet on realizing in a narrow market. Towards the close a rise of 6 to 9 points in New York futures, caused a recovering in prices which closed irregular 2 to 3 points higher for this crop months and 6 to 7 points higher for the coming crop months. Spot cotton was steady at a gain of one point to 7.73d per lb. The spot sales are reported to be 7000 bales.

Crop accounts are again unfavourable. Further rains have fallen in the central belt where dry and warm weather is needed. To-day's cables inform that the Eastern belt needs warm weather. In the Central belt dry weather is needed, while the Western belt needs rains in some parts. As pointed out in our yesterday's report that bad spots exceed good ones is supported by cable advices and on the whole the crop is not doing well.

Despite long liquidationt during the last fortnight we believe still there exists a fairly large long interest. Presence of these holdings may come in the way of a further rise temporarily but the general sentiment is bullish.

Trade conditions are very satisfactory especially in America. Mills are said to have effected sales for months ahead and at the present rate of consumption it is anticipated by well informed authorities that the total stock of cotton in U. S. America at the end of the season will be less than four million of bales against three and a half million bales last season. Trade conditions in Europe are generally favourable.

All the above mentioned points indicate a higher range of prices eventually. The imediate future of the market is entirely dependent to every day weather reports and should prices decline, purchases are preferable.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a rise of 32 to 37 points in New York futures the local market opened steady with Broach July/August delivery being quoted at Rs. 330/. There was heavy profit taking and prices declined to 328/8. At this level there was heavy general buying by local operators and Commission houses which caused improvement in the prices. The close was firm at 4 p.m. on reports of strong opening of the Liverpool market.

Broach A/M.	327	329/8	326/	329/8
Broach J/A.	330	332	328/8	332
Broach A/M. (1928)	331/8	333/8	331	333/8
Oomra May	308/8	311/8	308/	—/8
Oomra July	311	314/8	310/8	314/8
Oomra D/J.	313	316	313	316
Bengal May	300	302	300	302
Bengal D/J.	280	282	280	282

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 16 points higher. Later Liverpool was reported 22. 18 and at last 15 points higher. There was continued buying by Commission houses and prices ruled firm. There was scattered profit taking and the market closed rather firm.

Broach A/M.	329	331	329	330
Broach J/A.	331	333	331	332
Broach A/M. (New)	332/8	334/8	332/8	333/8
Oomra May	311/8	313	311/8	312/8
Oomra July	313/8	315	314/8	314/8
Oomra D/J	315/8	317	315/8	316/8
Bengal May	302	303	302	303
Bengal D/J.	283	285	283	285

TENDERS

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	1,000	2,800
F. G. M. G. Broach	900	2,200
Fine M. G. Oomra	5,500	13,400

SAMPIN MARKET.

Sampin closed this morning firm as under:—

	Yen	
May	208.10	+4.90
August	218.00	+4.60
November	222.60	+5.10

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 20.

Bengal 301 May.
Bental 283 D/J.
Broach 328 A/M.
Broach 331 J/A.
Broach 333 A/M.
Oomra 311 May.
Oomra 314 Jul.
Oomra 316. D/J.
Southern 330.

SPOT RATES.

	S. F.	F.	F.G.	G.
Bengal	315	308	301	293
S. Punjab	311	304	297	289
Rajputana	315	308	301	293
Broach	340	336	330	
Dharwar	349	344	339	
P. America	352	345	338	331
Kadi	347	344	339	
Dhobra	345	342	337	
Kala	343	340	335	
Surat	381	378	375	
Navsari	396	393	388	
Ex S. FS	S.F	F.	FG.	
Oomra	323	319	315	309
C. P. 1	337	333	329	323
C. P. 2	330	326	322	316
Khandesh	319	314	309	303
Muthia	317	312	307	301
	Fine	F. G.		Good
Southern			334	330
Bijapur			339	335
Bhagalkot			344	340
Coompta		360	356	352
Tinevellls		371	367	363
Karangon		383	379	375
Cambode		388	384	380

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribber lb Spot:	
Buyers	1 7-3|4
Sellers	1|7 7|8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—	
Buyers	1|7-3|4
Sellers	1|7-7|8

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 20

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	82	3,10,490	2,88,391
Central India	163	2,78,063	3,56,315
Barsi and Nagar	289	1,90,177	2,07,785
Hyderabad-Gaorani	46	66,887	72,708
Berar	717	5,52,743	4,65,266
Central Provinces	12	2,25,475	2,40,121
Total Oomras..	1310	16,23 835	16,30,586
Dholera	931	1,44,476	2,37,937
N.W. Provinces ..	111	55,172	1,27,880
Rajputana ..	178	47,999	97,707
Sind-Punjab ..	23	1,13,331	284,070
Broach	19,94	2,11,230	3,10,401
Coompta & Dharwar	662.	85,179	87,276
Westerns-Northerns	411	38,901	59 344
Cocoanada ..		403	1,915
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	601	15,809	27,027
Persian		3,978	3,797
American.. ..	1,190	2,08,540	3,367
Egyptian and African	4463	61,594	54,484
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	11,874	26,10,498	29,28,938

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 12th May.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,067	2,71,525	4,46,858
Japan & China	3,655	12,19,292	14,42,656
Coast Ports ..		17,519	21,096
Up-country by Rail		92,067	67,148
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		23,923	11,616
Total	4722	16,24,326	19,89,374

STOCK EXCHANGE

MILL SHARES STEADY.

Bombay, 20 May 1927.

Firm tone on the Cotton Exchange arrested the attention of the operators of the Stock Exchange to-day. The opening tone was steady and prices were quoted as under:—Dyeing 941|4, Fazal 599|- Century, 445 Nagpur 540 and Pearl at 623|12. There was some profit taking at this level and prices began to show slightly easier tendency. The offerings were well absorbed and the market presented a steady tone. In spite of continued selling by bears the market ruled steady on buying by good parties.

The Tata Iron shares ruled rather steady at the begining rates. Deffered was quoted at Rs. 210|- There was some liquidation which was well taken up and ruled steady.

There was weakness in Bombay Burmah shares which opened steady. at Rs. 710|- but dropped to 692|8 on heavy liquidation by the bulls.

Tata Hydros were quiet. Indian Cement was steady on bitter enquiry. Scindia Steamers and trains in steady demand.

The general tone shows improvement and it appears that further moderate advance is probable in view of the sold out conditions.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1467	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	368	12
Union	5	0	3-15-	

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	25	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	25	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	203	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	620	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	48	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	87½	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	103	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	695	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	150	..	16	10

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	840	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1081	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	567	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	550	

PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17|6	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	720	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	293	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	692	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	210	Pre
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	640	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	131	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	93	12
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	207	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	64	4
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	8
New India ..	25	..	24	
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	425	
Apollo	50	..		
Assur Virjee ..	100	..		
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	940	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	321	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	4428	
Central India O.	100	16	538	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	156	4
Crescent ..	100	4	236	
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	299	
David	500	..	250	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1-	2
Ebrahimbhoy Fabanay	150	nil	203	12
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	151	4
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	955	
Finlay	1,000	..	155	4
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	241	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	200	10	390	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	40	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	14
Kohinoor		500	1200	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	1000	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	24	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	173	2
Madras United ..	250	15	60	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	50	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	340	
Nowroji Ansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Osmanabad	250	8	622	8
Pearl	100	10	434	8
Poemx	100	..	2	14
Premier.. ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Cotton ..			630	
Sassoon Silk	500		550	
Sholapur	1,000	200		4
Simplex	100	..	1	0
Sir Shapurji, B.oacha	100	..		12
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		532	8
Swan	60	..	165	
Tata Mill O.		5	11	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	..	..	425	
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	355	
Bombay Dyeing	942 8	945 949	943	12
Century ..	445	445 441 4	445	12
Central India			528	12
Colaba Land			156	4
Crescent	..	..	230	
Edward Sassoon			151	4
Fazulbhoy	956 4	956 4 952 8	955	
Finlays	..	..	157	8
Globe	..	..	428	
Gokak	..	..	142	8
Indian Bleaching..	..	..	241	4
Indore Malwa	..	..	390	
Kohinoor	..	..	1190	
Madhowjee ..	..	..	143	2
Mathuradas ..	..	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	100	
Mysore	..	..	132	8
New Great	..	..	345	
Pearl ..	625	625 621 4	622	8
Pabany	..	..	303	12
Phoenix	..	..	432	8
Simplex ..			196	4
Swadeshi			532	8
Swan Mills	..	..	170	
Tata Mills	..	..	118	12
Govt. paper ; /2 per cent.			78	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			107	13

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 20

			Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		305/7
"	Fine	"		300/3
"	F.G.	"		295/97
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"		300/2
"	F.G	"		293/95
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.		322/25
Nagpur		"		322/25
Yeotmal		"		317/20
Arvi		"		318/20
Amraoti		"		313/15
Khamgaon-Akola		"		313/1 5
Mulkapur		"		310/12
Khandesh		"		308/10
Muthia	Fine	"		
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"		310/1
Purna	Average	"		305/7
Parbhani/Sailu		"		308/10
Indore/Ujjain		"		308/10
Burwah Sanavad				308/10

Broach Fine M.G. " 338/40+8 May
WesternsGoodHG 312/15 May June+13/4
Cambodia Fine F G 378/80
Miraj/Sangli F.G. .. 337/40
Compta F.G.M.G. 345/48 May June+27
Dhollera 322/25 May June+6
Kadi/Viramgam 327/30

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From our Financial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 20.

During the past week a steady tone prevailed in the money market with good demand for call funds at 6 to 6 1|4 per cent. There has been no variation in the activity of the trade demand which continues much the same as last week. The recent Bank's statement discloses an almost even demand with the exception of a decrease in Government deposits resulting from the recent contraction of currency. The fixed deposit rates are 5 3|4 per cent. for one month, 5 1|4 per cent. for two months, 5 per cent. for three months and 4 to 4 1|4 per cent. for six to twelve months.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 13th May 1927, again shows a decline of Rs. 236.84 lacs in the casa balance now amounting to Rs. 10,45,37,000 as compared with Rs. 25.72 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.48, a decrease of 1.56 per cent. under last week Loans and Cash Credits are down by Rs. 28.02 lacs and Rs. 18.66 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are slightly up by Rs. 3.52 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 227.25 lacs to Rs. 9.21 crores due to the contraction of Rs. 2 crores currency on the 10th instant. Other deposits are also down by Rs. 14.63 lacs to Rs. 67.06 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

The security market opened easy with a steady tone noticeable on Monday and followed by a sharp decline towards the close. This activity was attributed to a nervous attitude at the opening in view of heavy deliveries for the settlement on Monday; these deliveries, however, were duly financed resulting in an improvement in prices. Towards the close weak holders unloaded which brought about an easing in prices. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 78-9 to Rs. 77-9, improved and closed at Rs. 78-1 and 1945-55 Loan declined from Rs. 108-2 to Rs. 107-12. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1933, eased to Rs. 102-4 and Rs. 103-5. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 106-4. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 100-14 and Rs. 105-4, 1931 at Rs. 106-7 and 1932 at Rs. 107-12. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development loan declined to Rs. 112-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan dropped from Rs. 86-9 to Rs. 89-1.

The currency return of the 15th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 36.82 lacs in note circulation to Rs. 170.74 crores. Silver coins are down by a similar amount and now stands at Rs. 94.56 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and Rs. 8.86 crores respectively. There is no change in rupee and sterling securities this week. The metallic reserves ratio to circulation is 78,00 as against 78.04 a week ago.

Reports from Simla state that the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board and the conclusions of the Government of India thereon will be introduced at the forth coming session of the Legislative Assembly.

EXCHANGE

A dull tone characterised the exchange market which was aggravated upon the announcement of the allotment at 1s. 5-15|16d. by Government. However, this condition was relieved on export bills showing during the latter part of the week in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. The enquiry for remittances continues on a limited scale resulting in a somewhat steady tone at the close. There were sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-29|32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-31|32d. The following are the forward rates:—May to September 1s. 5-7|8d., October 1s. 5-29|32d.; November December 1s. 5-15|16d.; January 1s. 31|22d.; February 1s. 5-15|16d. and March 1s. 5-29|32d. The outstanding feature in the market was the sharp decline in the value of yen from 1s. 11-3|8d. to 1s. 10-15|16d. due to speculative activity in the Shanghai and New York markets.

A press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency states that on the 18th instant tenders for sale of sterling to Government amounting to £539,000 were submitted at 1s. 5-15|16d. of which £500,000 were allotted proportionately. A similar amount will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 25th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

The present buying rate of Government for intermediates is 1s. 5 31|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dollars 4.85-7|8 to dol. 4.85-3|8, but closed at dol 4.85-7|16. French francs were steady at 124 and the Belga at 34.94. The Italian lira improved to 88.50 but closed at 89.

It would appear that the Government's action in buying intermediate T.T. remittances at a 1|32d. higher than the allotment rate does not encourage anticipatory tenders to Government, as the banks, who are the chief medium in financing the trade of the country, by this action, are denied a minimum margin of profit on their allotments. To the interest of Government as well as tenderers it would seem advisable that the premium be increased to 1|16d. instead of 1|32d. which in turn would have a tendency to increase the volume of respective tenders and also have a steadying effect on rates.

GOLD.

As easy tone was noticeable in the gold market. The only outstanding feature was the reversal of the premium of one anna of ready over forward to a discount of three pies per tola. The decline in the offtake, with large shipments on the water coupled with tight money is the combination of factors which had a tendency to curb the activity of bull speculators. The price of ready gold opened at Rs. 21|9|9 per tola and remained at that level until Thursday, when it declined to Rs. 21|8|6 and closed at that figure. The general tone of the market may be regarded as inactive. The daily average offtake remains at the same figure as last week, viz. 15,000 tolas even in view of the current settlement and stocks on hand are estimated at 4 lacs tolas. The total amount of gold on the water is estimated at £737,500. The price of gold in London was unchanged throughout the week at 84s. 11 1|2d. except on Tuesday when it fell to 84s. 10 1|4d.

Ready sovereigns declined from Rs. 13|11|6 to Rs. 13|9|6, while the rate for delivery 12th June remained unchanged at Rs. 13|8|3. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21|9|9 and Rs. 21|8|6 for ready, Rs. 21|9|6 and Rs. 21|8|6 for 17th May settlement and Rs. 21|9|0 and Rs. 21|8|3 for 16th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £122,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £293,500 and from Durban £444,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 27,45,102 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

SILVER.

This market opened easy and remained so during the greater part of the week with a steady tendency towards the close. The condition of the market was caused by selling on the part of America and inactivity on the Shanghai market. The steady tone towards the close was supported by China bank purchases, which in turn may be attributed to a rise in Shanghai-London rate which was a direct result of a fall in the Japanese yen rate. No immediate improvement is anticipated in the local market in view of the approaching settlement and large deliveries to be made. Ready silver opened at Rs. 59-2, later declined to Rs. 58-9, again improved to Rs. 59-7 and closed at Rs. 59-3. The daily average offtake showed a slight improvement at 190 bars, while stocks on hand approximate 4300 bars. The supply of silver on sea to arrive in time for the next settlement is roughly estimated at 2500 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26d. and 25-13|16d. for ready and 25-7|8d. and 25-11|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 59-7 and Rs. 58-9 for ready and 21st May settlement and Rs. 59-9 and Rs. 58-10 for 20th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £202,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £435,500. The total imports during the week were 704 bars and Rs. 14,339 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £67,500.

YARN MARKET.

The Yarn Market has ruled steady during the week and although prices have not undergone a special change the undertone is indeed firm and but for the slack demand prices would have gone up further. In the latter part of the week cotton has been very steady and inquiries have increased considerably from all directions but the dealers are afraid of paying higher prices to the Mills on account of limited offtake. Up country buyers have been sending offers at lower rates with a view to test the market but no business of importance has taken place between the Mills and the dealers in the local market as well as in the up country markets as almost all the Mills have been quoting higher rates on account of further rise in the prices of raw material. Dealers have been found in a mood to buy in special lots if they can come across at cheap prices but the Mills hold on for higher prices and the actual business has therefore been very limited. it is very likely that if cotton continues steady for another week or fortnight Mills will be able to rise their present rates and some large business may be possible. Cloth market has been reported to be showing more activity during the week and we think it possible that in course of time this will react upon yarns and the improvement will soon be in evidence.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester has been very firm and the latest prices are practically unworkable for this market except in few small lots under well-know-tickets. No forward business of importance has been possible but the dealers have been selling their goods from stock at much less than the replacing costs on account of heavy arrivals

JAPANESE YARNS.

A further decline in Japanese exchange has enabled the import Houses to offer their yarns at some what lower prices than the week before and some business has been possible in almost single and twofold yarns. The quotations at the close however are somewhat higher and business seems to be possible in the near future. Turnover from stock and from near deliveries has improved further and is likely to be maintained.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

This has really been a dull week for this class of yarns and inspite of very high prices on the other side dealers have been selling at lower rates on account of heavy stocks and loss of confidence. It seems possible that in course of time prices will go up slowly and slowly as in some qualities scarcity is being felt.

INDIAN YARNS.

Mills have been generally keeping firm in the hope of getting better prices and as the dealies ideas are low business has been very difficult to arrange. It is also hoped that the textile inquiry committee report will be out very shortly and some rise in cotton has resulted in large inquiries from various consuming centres and if the present prices will be maintained it is very likely that yarns will show definite improvement in course of time.

PIECEGOODS.

Conditions in Manchester market does not show any change in demand and reports received by to-day's mail show that there was no new development of consequence. Foreign buyers are not eager and offer lower bids and the orders booked do not amount to a very satisfactory result. Fluctuations in the cotton prices are held responsible and with a steady market important business is looked for. The reduction in the Bank rate in England was welcomed by traders and spinners of American yarn are holding out for increased rates and in spite of the small business passing, their insistence seems to be quite general.

In the yarn market quotations have been advanced as a result of the action of the cotton markets, but so far the rising tendency has not brought out any more demand. Except in the five counts of Egyptian, the turnover continues to be on a very unsatisfactory scale, but, nevertheless, quotations are very firm and buyers are finding it difficult to obtain concessions.

Demand in the local cloth market for English cloth continues far from satisfaction. Dealers are anticipating improved demand but in reality only stray enquiry is noticeable. On one side tightness of the money market calls for caution while steady rise in the prices of cotton gives hopes of better returns. Every day that passes brings us nearer to the breaking up of monsoon and if it breaks in time, a satisfactory demand can be looked for.

There continues a steady demand for Japanese cloth but the prices quoted are prohibitive in some cases. The dealers are cautious in booking fresh orders and are supplying needs from the stocks.

The local mill cloth is faring a steady enquiry at better rates. No important sales are reported but on the whole this section gives hope of a good turn over.

Looking broadly, it appears that higher prices are confidently expected for raw cotton in view of unsatisfactory progress of the growing American crop, which is likely to result in hardening prices of cloth.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS,			
Rall.'s Fari No. 2000	39 × 37 1/2	3	8 12 0
„ 10,0000	..45 × „		10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	..45 × „ ..		9 0 0
„ No. 2800	37 ×		8 0 0
„ No. 4545	38 × 38.. ..		7 8 0
„ No. 15000	44 × 38 ..		9 8 0
„ No. 16000	.. ..		10 0 0
„ No. 17000	.. ..		10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..		8 10 0
„ No. 2750	..45 ..		
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38 × 38 1/2..		15 4 0
„ B.B.	..38 × 38.. 1/2..		13 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38 × 38 1/2		
Ritchie's No. 510	..39 × 37 1/2 38		8 8 0
yon's Shunker	..39 × „		
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51 × 38 .		12 0 0
GREY DRILLS.			
Pepperell's Dragon	..29 × 40 ..		14 12 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29 × 40 ..		13 12 0
GREY JACONETS			
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45 × 22		..5 8 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40 × 22		..4 14 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40 × 22		..4 10 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44 × 22		..4 15 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS			
Liepmann's No. 1500	32 × 42		18 6 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36 × 40		21 8 0
WHITE MULLS			
Ralli's No. 16	..41 × 19		..6 8 0
„ No. 69	..46 × 19		..6 4 0
„ No. 600	..51 × 19		..8 0 0
„ No. 6000	..56 × 19		..8 12 0
„ No. 88	..58 × 20		..6 4 0
„ No. 1270	..27 × 18		.. 0
„ No. 166	..39 × 20		..6 2 0
„ No. 818	..39 × 20		..6 2 0
„ No. 1440	..36 × 20		..4 2 0
„ No. 1703	..52 × 20		12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44 × 20		..5 6 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27 × 18		..2 12 0
„ No. 119	..37 × 18		..3 0 0
„ No. 229	..42 × 18		..3 8 0
„ No. 339	..47 × 18		..4 0 0
„ 1K-4K38", 43" 48" 53 × 18 Aug.			
„ No. 95..	..58 × 20		..5 12 0
„ No. 66,999	..40 × 18		..0 0 0
„ No. 86,999	..40 × 18		..0 0 0
„ No. 775	..40 × 18		..0 0 0
„ No. 875	..45 × 18		..0 0 0
„ No. 975	..50 × 18		..0 0 0
„ No. 615	..50 × 18		..0 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58 × 20		..5 0 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.			
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27 × 18		..3 4 0
„ No. 6181 .. „			..3 2 0
„ No. 1850 .. „			..
„ No. 1900 .. „			..
„ No. 2600 .. „			..
„ No. 21021 .. „			..3 8 0
„ No. 39620 T.B.	38 × 22		..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28 × 18		..3 10 0
No. 95950-97970			
„ Saraswati	..36 × 18		..5 8 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34 × 18		..4 12 0
„ No. 50000 .. „			..4 12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			..5 0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
„ 6767 ..	..26 × 18		..3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38 × 22		..4 12 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500 4510			
„ 5520 ..	..26 × 18		..3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820			
"Motor Car"			..3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent. on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged

No. 666	Shirtings	38 3 × 8 Net	
„ 2500	Shirtings	36 × 40	..12 8 0
„ 5151	„	44 × 38 „	..10 0 0
„ 4141	„	44 × 38 „	.. 9 4 0
„ 5544	„	44 × 38 „	.. 9 8 0
„ 44000	„	48 × 38 „	.. 9 6 0
„ 3800	„	44 × 38 „	.. 14 14 0
„ 39000	„	44 × 38 „	...12 12 0
„ 9898	„	38 × 38 „	... 11 8 0
„ 4500	„	44 × 38 „	... 13 0 0
„ 6600	„	44 × 38 „	... 9 2 0
„ 9999	„	44 × 38 „	... 13 0 0
„ 7777	„	36 × 40 „	... 13 8 0
„ 7500	„	36 × 40 „	... 11 13 0
„ 3 A Globe		36 × 40 „	...14 13 0
„ „ 6000		„	... 14 13 0
"C" Sheetings		..30 × 36 Ex. Bond	7 10 0
9" Dragons		..30 + 36 Ex. Bond	7 10 0
Elephant" Drills		..29 × 40 „	..12 14 0
Duck" Drills		..26 × 40 „	10 4 0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, 20th May 1927.

The Coal market again witnessed a dull week s.s. Scheldstad and s.s. Gleneden arrived with Deshargarh and Victoria Steam Coal respectively A small quantity of Victoria Coal changed hands at Rs. 19/6 c.i.f. per ton.

A full cargo of Northern Navigation June shipment is reported fixed at 29/6 Sh. c.i.f.

S.S. "Banbury Castle" completed discharging to-day.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING.

s.s. Scheldstad Deshargarh, Andrew Yule & Co.

s.s. Gleneden Victoria, Graham's Trading Co.

STEAMERS DUE THIS MONTH.

24-5-27. s.s. Nawab Deshargarh, Andrew Yule &Co.

27.5.27. Burn-Side, Graham's Trading Co.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Welsh		Rs. 27/8
Northern Navigation Shipt.	30/- Sh. June	Rs. 23/-
Northern Navigation Shipt.	29/6 Sh. July	
Deshargarh	Rs. 19/-	Rs. 20/8
Victoria	Rs. 18/8	Rs. 20/-
Victoria	Rs. 17/12 July Shipt.	

KEROSINE RATES

Bombaay, 20th May 1927

(Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ltd.

Shell Cases	per case 10 0 6
Anchor Brand New tins	per pair 7 12 6
Rising Sun Brand New tins	pair per 7 10 6
Rising Sun brand Bulk per	8 Imp: Gals. 6 6 6
Swan Brand New tins	per pai r 6 4 6
Swan Brand Bulk per	8 Imp: Gals 5 0 6

HHE BURMA OIL COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 20.

"Waterlily" 150" F. Test per case of 2 tins	Rs. 9-10-0
"Firefly" 150" F. Test per case of 2 tins	Rs. 9-4-0
"Swastika" 125" F. Test per 2 tins	Rs. 7-12-6
"Chukker" 125" F. Test per 2 tins.	Rs. 7-10-6
"Chukker" 125" F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp-Gls.	Rs. 6-6-6
"Victoria" 125" F. Test per 2 tins	Rs. 6-4-6
"Victoria" 125" F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp-Gls.	Rs. 5-0-6

WEEKLY SUGAR REPORT.

(Special for the "Chronicle."

BOMBAY, May 20.

We have to report a very quiet market during the week so far as ready sugar is concerned with fair demand and with holders being very eager sellers prices have been reduced by 4 to 6 annas per cwt. all round. Forward positions remained steady as there was some enquiry to buy from Calcutta and small parcels changed hands in White Javas June shipment at 16|3 to 16|2 and July-September at 16|2 to 16|1 F.B. Harbour terms There was no direct business to report.

Calcutta reported a steadier market with fair demand and small business done in new crop Javas, Karachi reported a quiet market with no business doing. Java reported a steady but quiet market wwith small business doing. London and America also ruled quiet with small fluctuations and very little business doing.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:

T.M.O. Rs. 15|13 16 F.B. Harbour stocks 140,000 bags.

T.M.O. June 16|2. F.B.H.

T. M. O. July-Sept. 16|1 F.B.H.

Beet Rs. 15|13 16 F.B.H. stocks 130,000 bags.

BOMBAY, May 20.

We have to report a dull and unchanged tendeney in spot prices, during the major part of the week under review. There have been limited purchase enquiries for Ready Sugar and prices have dropped during the close of the week by about 3 annas per cwt. making the dealers nervous. Java New Crop Prices also evidenced an easier aspect during the first half of the week, experienced a slight improvement of about 2d. per cwt. during the two successive days whereas the close of the week records a fall to the extent of 2d. per cwt. There has been not much business passing this week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16|1 and Rs. 15|14. for Java Ready Sugar; Rs 16|8 and Rs. 16|4 for B.R.B. Beet Ready Sugar sh16|3 and sh16|1 for June, sh16|2 and sh16 for July-Aug.-Sept. shipment and sh16|5 and sh16|3 for Oct.-Nov.-Dec. shipment for Java sugar.

Toal stocks are estimated at 200,000 bags of Java sugar and 80,000 bags of B.R.B. Beet Sugar,

Fine White Java Sugar:

Ready Rs. 15|14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10|14 per cwt. F.B.H...

Shipment June sh16|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. sh16 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. sh16|4 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:

Ready Rs. 16|4.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Latest Prices.
Anglo Java	0 7 7-1/2
Anglo Malay	1 13 9
Bahilas	2 11 10 1/2
Burma Rubber	1 8 9
Chersonese	0 3 6
Cicely	0 8 0
East Java	2 3 9
Java Investment	2 11 3
Knala Reman	0 5 6
Kwaloe	0 3 0
Merbau	0 3 0
Mergui Crown	0 6 7 1/2
Mooply Valley	1 16 3
Pegoh	2 8 9
Rim Malacca	0 4 10 1/2
Sialang	2 18 1 1/2
Tandjong	3 3 9
United Serdany	0 7 0
United Temiang	0 3 10 1/2
United Patanis	1 9 0
Devon Estates	1 0 6
Highlands & Lowland s	2 15 7 1/2
East Asiatic	0 4 1 1/2
Travancore Rubber Co.	2 17 6
Mxlacca Rubber Plantations	3 7 6
Stock of rubber in London	68,041 tons.
Decrease on week	146 tons.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 20.

100 Kohinoor Bhagalkot 332
100 Ozu Burin Akot 315
100 Volkart C. P. 9 320
100 Ralli Broach 326
100 Ralli Khandesh 313
200 Ralli Senavad 316
100 Toyo Bijapur 319
100 Toyo Nagar 307
100 R. Dossa Bengal 310
100 S. Joovarmal Ujjain 316
100 A. Damoder Karanja 318

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

BOMBAY, May 20.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 19th inst.:—

Wheat	19,333	cwts.
Linseed	20,756	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	645	„
Gingellyseeds	114	„
Poppyseed	3,401	„
Groundnuts	3,644	„
Castorseed	4,513	„
Rice	27,448	„
Myrabollams	327	„
Cottonseed	7,591	„
Mowraseed	15	„
Gram	2,480	„
Joowar	976	„
Barley	82	„
Bajree	1,352	„
Coal	678	tons.

PLAY GOLF! TAKE LONG WALKS
MOVE ABOUT AS MUCH AS YOU CAN

That is the only way to keep fit without the help of a doctor.

Bata

GENUINE CREPE SOLE SHOES ARE STYLISH, DURABLE and eminently suited for sports & outdoor

CHOCOLATE BROWN HIDE Rs. 11-15.
BLACK BOX HIDE Rs. 10-15.

AVAILABLE from "BATA" STOCKISTS in EVERY TOWN and PRINCIPALLY from

257, Hornby Road, - - BOMBAY.
Post Box 106.
Carnac Road and Lohar Srreet - BOMBAY.

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co. 45 Esplanade, Bombay. 20, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
(Sole Agents for India)

Catalogue on Application!

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Ranpura" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public Lecture by Miss M. W. Barrie, on "the Montessorri Method of Education of the fellowship School" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Franch Bridge Chowpatty, Mr M. R. Jayakar Prsiding 6-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrival at and depart, from Colaba Station and Bori Bunder at the following hours daily. Standard time as given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Arrl.	Depart.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11.15	15.30
Gujarat Mail	7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.35	21.05
Delhi Express z	6.20	21.25
—Express	19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	AAr.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail	07.00	15.00
Madras Mail z	06.45	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow. Express	08.45	21 00
Poona Mail	11.30	15.15
Poona Express	12.15	14.15
Calcutta Mail	15.15	19.15
Nagpur Express	16.00	22.30
Punjab Mail	16.50	12.45
Poona Express	19.45	07.45
Madras Express	21.15	07.15

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 22th inst.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A concert programme of vocal and instrumental music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) from 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

LECTURE ON "SMALL-POX."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Small-pox" to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Arab Lane at Arabs' Wadi.

TELUGU MAHA JAN SABHA.

Under the anspices of the Telugu Maha-Jan Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) the 21th inst., at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kamatipura Girl's School Compound when Sjt. Samba Murti, M. Anna Purnh Editor "Congress," Sjt. Govindachari and other Andhra leaders will address the meeting.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Miss M. W. Barrie, (Madras Provincial Service) Hon. Director of the local Fellowship School will deliver a public lecture on "The Montessori Method of Education" at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge Chowpatty to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. M R Jayakar, Will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 A. M. no the 20th instant Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday Afternoon The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday Morning.

"THE TASK BETURE THE COUNTRY."

The adjourned public meeting under the auspicious of the G. Ward. D. C C on "The Task before the country" will be held at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to day (Saturday) Near Tilak Bridge Lady Jamshedji Road Dadar, when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside when Moulana Shaiketali, Mohamadali, Visvanatham of Andhra, Devesa of Kerla. B. G. Kher, B. T. Desai and others will Speak.

WOMEN ARMED WITH SWORDS

HREE "REPUBLICANS" ARRESTED

NAGPUR, May 20.

The local so-called "Republicans" took out drawn swords in procession this evening, accompanied by five women armed with swords. The procession was followed by a public meeting at Sitabaldi. After he meeting was over, the police arrested hree persons who were armed with words. The arrests were effected at midight.—A. P.

DEFIES OF ARMS ACT FIEND

NAGPUR, May 20.

Purshottam Laxman, Gulabchand and Jamjorsingh Vithal Singh who were arrested last night for defying the Arms Act and carrying arms without license were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 10 each or in default to undergo fifteen days simple imprisonment. The accused pleaded not guilty, refused to pay the fine and courted imprisonment.—A. P.

RT HON. SASTRI CONGRATULATED.

HEARTY SEND-OFF ON EVE OF DEPARTURE.

B P C C VOTES RS 1000 FOR CHINA CORPS

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held at the Congress House on Friday evening a resolution congratulating the Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri, the first Ambassador of India for South Africa, was unanimously adopted and it was resolved to give him a hearty send-off on the eve of his departure.

A resolution expressing the great pleasure of the Committee at the release of Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose and Rev. Ottawa was moved and adopted *nem con.*

CONTRIBUTION TO CHINA CORPS.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar moved that a sum of Rs. 5000 be sanctioned as the Committee's contribution towards the fund raised for the Ambulance Corps to be sent to China under the auspices of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Mr. B. G. Kher moved an amendment that only Rs. 1,000 be sanctioned.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution as amended was passed.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani moved that Rs. 9,000 be granted to the Gujrati Rashtriya Kalavani Mandal of Bombay as an annual grant of the Committee.

Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri moved an amendment asking for the appointment of a sub-Committee to go through the question of the grant.

The amendment was carried by a majority.

SYMPATHY WITH MADRAS WORKERS.

Mr. R. K. Iyer moved that a sum of Rs. 100 be granted towards the relief fund of Madras B.O.C. strikers and that the Madras Government be requested to institute judicial inquiries in the question of firing on strikers.

Mr. Jerajani moved an amendment that the portion in the resolution about judicial inquiry be deleted.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved another amendment asking the Swarajist members of the Madras Legislature to start Satyagraha

Mr. Desai's amendment on being put to vote was lost while Mr. Jerajani's amendment was accepted. The resolution as amended was then passed.

The meeting was then adjourned.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

MR. SASTRI'S MEMBERSHIP TO REMAIN SUSPENDED,

POONA, May 20.

To suit the convenience of the Rt. Hon. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who sails for South Africa in the second week of June, the anniversary session of the Servants of India Society, which usually meets on June, 12, will this year be held on the 5th of next month.

It is understood that Mr. Sastri's membership of the Servants of India Society will remain suspended during the time he remains Agent to the Governor General in South Africa.—Free Press.

SECRETARY TO MR. SASTRI

MR J D TYSON APPOINTED

SIMLA, May 20.

The Rt. Hon V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Government of India's Agent to South Africa, will arrive here on Saturday, the 28th, and will stay at the Viceregal Lodge. During his brief stay he will have the advantage of personal discussions with Lord Irwin, Sir Mahomed Habibullah and others on the South African Problem, The selection of the personnel of a small secretariat to help Mr. Sastri in Cape Town has been finally made. It is understood that Mr. J. D. Tyson, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, has been chosen as Secretary on a Salary of Rs. 2,000.—A. P.

MR SASTRI IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, May 20.

Mr. Sreenivasa Sastri arrives here on Sunday evening and proceeds to Simla on the 24th. He comes here to take leave of his daughter and son-in-law.—A.P.

PT MALAVIYA'S HEALTH.

BENARES, May 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya continues to be weak in health. It is due to ill-health that he had to abandon all idea of attending the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. A representative of the Free Press of India approached Pandit Malaviya for an expression of his opinion on the decisions of the A.I.C.C., but Pandit Malaviya excused himself from expressing any opinion in his present health.—Free Press.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

MR GIRI'S RESOLUTIONS

GOMBAY, May 20.

Mr. V. V. Giri, representative of Indian Labour, at the forthcoming session of International Labour Conference at Geneva, has given notice to the International Labour Office, Geneva, that he will move the following resolutions at the Conference:

(1) "This Conference recommends to the Governing Body and to the International Labour Office to enquire into and report on the question of "Forced Labour" as prevailing in certain countries, in Asia and in Africa and in some of the Colonies, and to place this question on the agenda of the Conference at its early future session."

(2) "This Conference recommends to the Governing Body and to the International Labour Office to take immediate steps to enquire into and report on the question of "Treating a breach of the contract of service as a criminal offence" and to place this question on the Agenda of the Conference at its early future session."

(3) "This Conference recommends to the Governing Body and to the International Labour Office to take immediate steps to enquire into and report on the question of "Dismissal and discharge of employees by the employers without adequate grounds and without adequate compensation" and to place this question on the agenda of an early future session of the Conference."

(4) This Conference draws the attention of those nations which are members of the International Labour Organisation and which are responsible for the Government of some colonies, that it is in the interest of workers in those colonies and in the interest of the workers generally that the delegations from these countries to the International Labour Conference should include some representatives of the workers of the colonies.

"This Conference also draws the attention of those nations which are members of the International Labour Organisation and in which the White people are the ruling class but in which the natives and the coloured people are either the majority of the population of that country or form a substantial portion of the population to the desirability of the representatives of the native or coloured workers attending the International Labour Conference as a part of the delegations from those countries."—Free Press.

SERIOUS FIRE IN GWALIOR.

LAW MEMBER'S HOUSE AND LIBRARY BURNT DOWN.

GWALIOR, May 20.

News has been received from Gwalior of a serious fire accident in which the incipal sufferer was Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, the Law Member of Gwalior. The cause of the fire is not known, but it appears probable that some stray spark lit up the thatched roof of the bunglow of Mr. Abdul Karim Khan. Strong winds enabled the fire to spread, and when Mr. Abdul Karim, who was away at the time, returned, on receiving a telephone message the whole structure had crumbled down and the bungkow reduced to ashec, including his law library, recently removed from Aligarh. Fortunately, the inmates of the house escaped injuries.—A.P.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS GRIEVANCES

On behalf of the Municipal Workers Union Mr. Jhabwala the Hony. Secretary forwarded to the Bombay Municipality among others the Men's demands as follows:—

(1) That the Provident Fund be calculated on the allowance given to the workers as it is calculated on the wages. (2) At present men's overtime work is out off from their next day's work, but they want that they should get extra wages for overtime work as the workmen in the G.I.P., and B.B. & I Railway Workshops do. (3) That the workmen be allowed to enjoy all their leave of 15 days at a strength if they ever required to do so. (4) That the Union be recognised by the Municipal Committee, as the Hony. Secretary has applied to the Government for its recognition and the Act is going to come in force from the 1st of June.

HINDU-MUSLIM AGREEMENT.

JUSTIFICATION OF MAHA-SABHA'S ACTION

DR. MOONJE ON POLITICAL UNITY

BOMBAY, May 20.

Dr. Moonji has issued the following statement to the press:

"The All-India Congress Committee has passed certain resolutions on the proposals embodying the conditions of political comradeship with the Hindus as formulated recently by the Moslem Leaders. Comparing these resolutions with those of the Hindu Maha Sabha as passed in its session held at Patna last month on the same subject, I am glad to note that the All-India Congress Committee, also, like the Hindu Mahasabha, considers that the soul of the problem of Hindu-Muslim relations in rtspect of political advance of India towards Swaraj lies in joint electorates with or without reservation of seats as the situation may demand for the time being, though both would prefer to dispense with the latter, i.e. the reservation of seats; for that would indicate the mentality of full trust in each other on the part of the two communities, the Moslems and the Hindus. As for the details, such as the separation of Sindh and the introduction of Reforms in N. W. F. Province and Bauchistan, which were associated with the scheme of joint electorates to start with, as a condition precedent to its acceptanmce by the Muslims, but which, however, have been subsequently shorn of this now very commendable aspect of bargaining, the Hindu Mahasabha regarded it as a mere question of Muslim mentality in the matter.

NATIONALIST VIEW UPHELD.

I am, however, glad to note that the All-India Congress Committee also has fully concurred in the purely Nationalist view taken by the Hindu Mahasabha on the demand for the separation of Sind. Both look at the question from only one point of view, and it is that if Sind has to be separated from Bombay, it can only be done as part of the general scheme of reorganisation of provinces on inguistic lines whenever considered inevitable for administrative efficiency.

As regards the introduction of reforms in the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan. the Hindu Mahasabha has not expressed any opinion yet on that subject, but personally, for several reasons, I am strongly of the opinion that this question should not be associated with the scheme of joint electorates, and should be left open for consideration independently on its own merits.

N. W. F. REFORMS.

Therefore, while generally supporting the Congress resolution on the subject, I make this point clear by saying that if the resolution were put to vote clause by clause, I would vote against the clause dealing with the introducton of reforms in Baluchistan and the N. W. F. Province. It will thus be seen that though the Hindu Mahasabha is a communal organisation, expressly meant, among other things, for the protection of the rights of Hindus, it is not so unreasoning and fanatical as to be blind to the demandsof true and fearless nationalism. No better proof of this claim on the part of the Hindus can be conceived of than the concurrence of views on such controversial subjects between the All-India Congress Committee and the Hindu Mahasabha.

As for unity between the Muslims and the Hindus from the socio-religious point of view, personally, I believe that if the resecration of Hindu temples and the forcible abduction of Hindu women, which have of late become very common in places where the Mosliems are in an overwhelming majority, such as East Bengal, can be put a stop to, much of the bitterness that has arisen between the Hindus and Moslems will disappear and the Congress attempt at bringing about unity between them will secure more stable foundation.

UNITY BETWEEN TWO WINGS.

As for unity between the two wings of the Congress, it will be ultimately discovered, in spite of whatever Pandit Motilal may have to say to the contrary, that this unity and Hindu-Moslem unity are interdependent. I am glad to note that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar seems to have fully grasped this point which is the key to the inauguration of an era of harmonious co-operation for the purpose of presenting a united front to the bureaucracy. Personally I do not see any merit in giving such a lead to the Congress as would inevitably result in the formulation of impractical resolutions, which can be observed more in the breach than in faithful and conscientious observance.—A. P.

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL PANCHGANI.

FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATION

TRIBUTE TO LALJI BROTHERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI May 18.

The Founder's Day of the Muslim High School Panchgani was celebrated on Tuesday. The beautiful decorations all over the School compound bore testimony to the aesthetic sense and vigilant supervision of Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji. Special motor arrangments were made for bringing the guests from distant places. The gathering was large beyond expectations and was representative of the elite of different creeds and communities.

With the arrival of the President, Sir Karimbhoy Ibrahim at 5 p.m. the proceedings commenced with Kharate. In the Urdu Gujarati and English recitations and dialogues that followed the students acquitted themselves admirably.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL.

The Principal then rose to read his report. He gave at some length an account of the progress of the School since its foundation together with a list of those old students who had distinguished themselves from time to time in various public examinations. He informed the audience how the idea of estabilishing a residential Muslim School in Panchgani was first conceived and afterwards executed exceasiled thanks to the able assistance of Sir Abbas Ali Baig and the zeal and munificence of Haji Osman and Seth Dadamia Khandwani. He expressed his profound sense of gratitude to the Honorary Secretary, Seth Husainbhoy Lalji, and his brother Seth Jafferbhoy Lalji, to both whom the School owed among other things its present efficient management and the recent additions to its furniture, library and the laboratory towards the cost of which the Dawood Fazal fund had contributed Rs. 3,000.

TRIBUTE TO LALJI BROTHERS.

The next speaker was Sir Abbas Ali Baig, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. After welcoming his chief guest the President of the meeting, he also paid a glowing tribute to the Lalji brothers for their unflagging interest in, and unceasing efforts, for the spread of learning among their co-religioniss He assurred his guests that though the School bore a sectarian name its doors were open to every non-Muslim without any discrimination, and so he would fervently appeal to one and.

all to come forward and help the Board of Trustees to maintain an institution which was easily the best situated in the whole of Panchgani commanding panoramic views in every direction. He then called upon the President to distribute the prizes.

ALIGARH OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

After distributing the prizes, Sir Karimbhoy Ibrahim delivered his Presidential address. He began by saying that he accepted the invitation of the "energatic Secreting, Mr. Husainbhoy Lalji" without any hesitation for he always liked to associate himself with educational activities. He expressed great satisfaction at the efficiency of the staff and the results of the examinations. The school as he believed, was founded partly with a view to supplementing the facilities afforded to the Muslims for the secondary education and partly as a first step towards the creation of an "Aligarh" in the Bombay Presidency." He deplored that the school with its ideal climatic conditions and picturesque surroundings suffered in the past for want of publicity and funds, and hoped that the Government and the public would in future extend to it the help it deserved so richly.

Seth Haji Yusuf Sobbani then moved a vote of thanks to the President whom he characterised as "the worthy son of a worthy father."

PATRONS THANKED.

Mr. Husainbhoy who seconded the motion endorsed what had fallen from the lips of the mover and commended for emulation the example of Sir Karimbhoy's family to other rich Mohamadans of Bombay. He took the opportunity of emphasizing the advantages of imparting a technical bias to Muslim education. In conclusion he thanked his colleagues, particularly Seth Haji Yusuf Sobani, Sir Abbas Ali Baig and Seth Haji Esa Haji Osman, for their ungrudging help and co-operation which, time and again, enabled him to pilot the institution successfully through many discouraging obstacles. He also thanked other members of his community for their generous appreciation of the services had been able to render to the cause of education in general and to the Muslim High School, Panchgani, in particular.

The vote of thanks was then passed with great acclamation, and the proceeding terminated after the gathering had partaken refreshments.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 20.

The following are the results of the County Cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Hampshire vs. Sussex.—Sussex won by innings and 38 runs. Sussex 448, Hampshire 215 and 195 (Mead 92, Tate 4 for 43).

Kent vs. Essex.—Essex won by 9 wickets. Essex 421 and 22 for one; Kent 173 and followed on 263.—Reuter's Special.

SIMLA, May 20.

The Tariff Board is being asked by Government in view of the point raised by importers of newsprint to report as to what changes are desirable in the Tariff schedule regulating the duty payable on newsprint. Importers have represented that if the percentage of duty was worked on the weight of paper and not on the weight of its fibre content, the result was that a large quantity of newsprint, which it was not the intention of the Legislature to give protection, came within the scope of protective duties. —A. P.

SIMLA, May 20.

Mr. E. Burdon is appointed Finance Secretary from 1st August when Mr. Brayne will revert to the Military Financial Adviserships i nwhich appointment he has been granted two years extension.—A. P.

SIMLA, May 20.

The Government of India announced a year ago that Anglo-Indians were eligible to compete on the same terms as Indian candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In pursuance of this policy Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State for India have decided that Anglo-Indians shall also be eligible for nomination to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.—A. P.

MADRAS, May 20.

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. Satyamurti said: "I venture to affirm with full knowledge that if the censure motion had been pressed to a vote it would have been lost by an overwhelming majority at the A.I.C.C. The sponsors knew it and realising that discretion was the better part of valour chose to accept the amendment. The Working Committee acted in the exercise of its undoubted rights to issue instructions to Congressmen in various councils and the pursuance of the specific resolution of A.I.C.C. in this matter."—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY

NEW YORK

	New York. May 20.
Previous Closing Rate	16.08
To-day's Opening Rate	16.20
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing	16.07
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, May 20.
Previous Closing Rate	8.54
To-day's Opening Rate	8.70
Difference	+.16
To-day's Closing Rate	8.67
Difference	+.13

Broach July/August Expectation Rs. 331.

ALLEGED CAUSING DEATH BY NEGULGENCE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Judgment was delivered by Mr. J. N. Mehta, the presiding magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, on Friday morning, when Shaik Abdullah a motor-driver in the service of Mr. Cameron, residing at Malabar Hill was acquitted by the Court of the charge causing death by a rash and negligent act in that he was alleged to have caused the death of one Sebastian about a month ago.

The prosecution sought to show that on the day of the incident the accused was driving his car along Thyhes Road toward Kemp's Corner and went off his proper side, knocking down the deceased who suffered from multiple injuries resulting in his death. His Worship in reviewing the evidence was satisfied that the deceased left the footpath and in dodging a labour cast, came in front of the car driven by the accused, who, in attempting to save the deceased, swerved sharply and went to the wrong side. The deceased however, was thrown down, and his head hit the kerb and the consequent concession of the brain resulted in death. There appeared to be no hashness on the part of the accused, who was thus entitled to an acquittal.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have started a firm of Public Accountants and Auditors under the style of "KULKARNI & KHANOLKAR" at 381, Hornby Road, Esmail Building, Fort, Bombay. We solicit consultation in any matters concerning Accounts and Audit.

KULKARNI & KHANOLKAR.

252

EARN Rs. 3 AND 30 A DAY.

MAKE MORE MONEY !

You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30 and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2600 and 4700. Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; free instructions; book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them. We give guarantee.

Particulars with one anna stamp from:—
ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.
P. O., Box 418, 309, Hornby Road, Bombay

Sole Agents for East Bengal & Assam
Messrs. M. A. CADDIE & CO., Dacca.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co.

of 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.

The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of :

(1) Engineering Stores.
(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY MAY 21, 1927.

FOLLOW THE LEAD.

A veritable storm has been raised in some interested quarters over the magnificent lead that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has at last given on the position of the Madras Swarajists and also on the general policy to be followed by Congress members in all Councils. Much capital has been made of the fact that all resolutions bearing on policy in the Councils were either ruled out of order or withdrawn at the instance of the President and that the Working Committee had really transgressed its legitimate limits in deciding on the question as it had been only authorised by the A.I.C.C. to "call for an explanation from the Congress Party in Madras for not voting down the salaries of the Ministers and refusing supplies." But it was no fault of the President if he felt compelled, according to his best lights and the constitution of the Congress, to rule out pale editions of the Cawnpur resolution as not only were they opposed to the whole spirit of the Gauhati resolution but similar propositions had been expressly rejected by the Subjects Committee only a few months ago. And how can any one except the most obtuse and evil-minded find fault with the President for requesting the representatives of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to withdraw their resolution as the leaders had not by that time arrived at a common formula to reconcile their slightly divergent points of view and as they hoped to frame it at no distant date? Nor do we find anything in the amendment of Mr. Sambamurti, which was finally adopted by the A.I.C.C. as a substantive proposition, which precluded the Working Committee, which wields all the powers of the bigger body when it is not in session, from giving a clear lead to the country on the tangled problem of the Madras Swarajists. The resolution, it is true, asked the Working Committee to call for an explanation from the Congress Party in Madras. But could we seriously blame this Committee for expediting this urgent inquiry and for boldly arriving at a decision such as was deemed imperatively necessary to anticipate all foolish and mischievous criticism in the matter? And yet, members like Messrs. Prakasham and Sambamurti—who, indeed, ought to have known better—have lashed themselves to such a pitch of hysterical fury as to dub the decisions of the Working Committee as "ultra vires" and as even amounting to "treachery to the A.I.C.C." It is, however, evident that these publicists had themselves nothing better to offer to the country except the spent-up bullets of ineffective walks-out and hence we hope their fiery gestures will not be treated very seriously. And as for the mischievous outburst of the *Indian National Herald* which describes the action of the Working Committee "as inexcusable and dangerous flouting of the authority of the main body" and as "an outrageous affront to the A.I.C.C." the intelligent public may be left to judge from the fact that it has not even attempted to reply to Mr. Satyamurti's masterly exposure of its somersault in the matter of the Swarajists' policy in Madras Council and that Mr. Horniman deemed it fit, after doing his very worst to fan the fires of political discord, to observe discreet silence throughout the proceedings of the A.I.C.C.

Coming now to the merits of the case, everybody who attended the meetings of the A.I.C.C. with open eyes and ears knows very well that there were hardly two opinions about the honesty and propriety of the Madras Swarajists' conduct, except of course, among some disgruntled Swarajists and mischief-mongers. The fact was that practically all agreed about the truth of the matter and yet but few had the courage to proclaim it and admit the error committed at Gauhati. The Working Committee has, therefore, done well to cut the Gordian knot by not only exonerating the Madras Swarajists from all blame in the matter but even by according to it "the thanks of the Congress and the country" for preventing the alliance between the bureaucracy and a Party whose avowed policy is to promote communalism and repress nationalism for the purpose of securing office." And we have no hesitation in saying that all right-minded politicians and publicists will agree with the *Hindu* when it says that "the Working Committe's resolution on the subject is a triumph for the Madras Swarajists" and that "it is in a sense a complete vindication of the action of the latter." This no doubt will cause a little bit of tearing of hair and gnashing of teeth among some mis-guided people whose efforts to divide the country have been so dramatically foiled and we are not surprised at the characteristically malevolent outbursts of the *Herald*. But it is certainly well that such an important issue should not be allowed to hang fire for many months more and that a sound lesson should be administered to misguided critics and lotus-eaters.

But the Working Committee has done more. It has enunciated general principles for the future guidance of all Congressmen in the Councils. We wish it could have, indeed, seen its way to recommend a clear modification of the Gauhati resolution. But as it felt constitutionally bound not to propose any such far-reaching change, it has done the second best thing by giving a practical interpretation of the resolution, such as is suited to the present conditions. It has now set all controversy at rest by clearly stating that the Gauhati resolution "does not impose on them (Congressmen) the duty to defeat a ministry" if the results would be, such as were anticipated in Madras. But the Committee has gone even further by virtually suspending clauses (a) and (b) of the original resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the Maharashtra Committee and by concentrating all attention on the remaining four clauses on which the co-operation of all other Nationalist Parties may be easily sought and obtained. Thus have the deliberations of the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee resulted in a clear though somewhat belated triumph of the views and principles enunciated in these columns and we hope all Provincial Committees and Congressmen in the Councils will, instead of continuing any futile wrangles about the technical propriety of these decisions, follow the admirable lead that the united statesmanship and patriotism of the country has given to them. We are not, as we have said, surprised at the attitude of the *Indian National Herald*. It does not matter to it that the statesmanlike decision of the Working Committee will promote the best interests of the country. Its sole concern is to pursue its policy of fomenting discord among the ranks of Nationalists by advocating the "stiffening" of the programme with a view to earn cheap notoriety. Mr. Jayakar was first on its brain. Pandit Motilal Nehru, because he took up a correct attitude at Gauhati in regard to a resolution about the Maharajah of Nabha, then became the victim of its unjust attacks. When the Swarajist leaders began to realise the mistake they had committed at Gauhati and sought to rectify it and thus secure unity in the ranks of Congressmen, *The Herald*, true to the new journalistic tradition of creating disunity it has set, sought to defeat the efforts towards a united national programme. Mr. Horniman made his well-advertised speech at Kerala and a regular compaign was carried on in the columns of the *Herald* against the Madras Congressmen. The campaign failed miserably to influence the decision of the All-India Congress Committee and Mr. Horniman quickly realising the temper of the Committee, kept his own counsel. This attitude of silence was adopted in strange contrast with the recent heroics of the *National Herald* not because, as the latter suggests, of any wily manoeuvre on the part of the President and the Executive of the Congress but because of the realisation that the Committee would not countenance any wild and mischievous tactics calculated to create a division in the ranks of the Congressmen. But the appetite for cheap notoriety grows by what it feeds on. These tactics having proved abortive, the resolution of the Working Committee is sought to be exploited to denounce those who dare to disagree with the *Herald*. Hence the new "stunt" whose object is to split the Swaraj Party and to set Congressmen against Congressmen. The Working Committee consists of leaders who belong to both the wings of the Congress. They are men who have won the confidence of the country by the single-minded pursuit of the country's good. To charge them with "a slim manoeuvre" or with the desire to give an affront to the A.I.C.C. is an inexcusable abuse of language as well as mischievous misrepresentation. Their decision is one which expresses the considered view of the overwhelming majority of Congressmen and we have no doubt the latter as well as the country generally will welcome it and will treat the attempt which the *Herald* is seeking to defame them, with the contempt that it deserves.

A GRAVE ALLEGATION.

We published the other day a Free Press interview with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in which the latter complained of what he characterised as unfair and dishonest means adopted to develop ports in Kathiawar. Sir Purshottamdas particularly directed his criticism against the alleged unfair competition of Jamnagar and Bedi ports. The *Bombay Samachar* has, therefore, rendered a distinct service to the country by securing from Sir Purshottamdas a further elucidation of the issues raised by him in the interview he had given to the Free Press. We reproduce elsewhere the interview with Sir Purshottamdas which the *Bombay Samachar* has published. It gives to the whole controversy about Kathiawar ports a very serious aspect. On a previous occasion we pointed out that, in view of the accusations against Kathiawar port authorities, made expressly or by unmistakable innuendo, of smuggling and of a breach of faith in respect of solemn treaties and engagements, it would be impossible for the high parties concerned not to take up the gauntlet flung at them. All the same we made it clear that, in the absence of a full, free and open investigation into the matter, it would be unjust for an organ of public opinion to pronounce a judgment on the question at issue, especially as accusations of the nature made are more easy to hurl than to establish. Sir Purshottamdas now virtually alleges that there is some mystery surrounding the *laissez faire* policy of the Government—that, in short, H.H. the Jam Saheb is permitted to resort to "unfair and dishonest" means of developing his ports as a price for his help in a plot which the Government of India and the Indian Princes are hatching against the development of responsible government in British India. The gravity of the allegation made cannot be exaggerated, especially as it comes, not from an ordinary trader or businessman, but from an eminent leader of the position and experience of Sir Purshottamdas, who, we have no doubt, speaks with a complete realisation of his great responsibility as an accredited representative of the business and commercial classes in the Presidency. We do not know what truth there is in the allegation, but if there be any shadow of truth in it, then, we need hardly say, the Government of India will be guilty of a very mean and treacherous act against British India. The people of British India however, now know how to frustrate the secret plans of officialdom. Sir Purshottamdas himself is not in a position to state whether his suspicions are justified, but he declares that the policy of the Government is inexplicable to him and suggests that Government would not be adopting that policy were it not in expectation of some service from H. H. the Jam Saheb. Our own view is that Government do not, and cannot with reason, interfere in the legitimate development of Kathiawar ports—a development which, as we have pointed out on a previous occasion, is essential in the interests not merely of the Kathiawar States concerned but also of Indian industry and commerce generally, not to speak of consumers. If, however, our view is wrong and Sir Purshottamdas' suspicion is well-founded, it becomes India's duty to oppose tooth and nail the policy of the Government. Will the Government of India explain their position? Will they lose no time in declaring that there is no truth in the allegations made by Sir Purshottamdas? If they do not do so, in the face of Sir Purshottamdas' allegations the public will be entitled to come to the only conclusion that the Government are conspiring against the freedom of India.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND "NON-WORKERS" OR "OUTSIDERS."

(BY N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A.)

II

It is thus clear that the interests of the workers will not be best served by driving out the 'non-workers' or 'outsiders' from the Labour movement at this juncture except in the way which is pointed out above, namely, by securing the services of whole-time officials for the organisations from the ranks of the employees who have worked in the trade. If an attempt is made to drive them out prematurely the Trade Union movement will not fail to suffer. From the very beginning of the Trade Union movement in India, the employers began to accuse the 'outsiders' or 'non-workers' of having taken up the movement for selfish or at least some ulterior aims of exploiting the workers in some way. If the 'outsiders' who are generally lawyers, journalists and politicians really take unfair advantage of the movement, they deserve to be blamed and driven out of the movement. But these charges will have to be proved and when proved the members of the organisations themselves will drive them out. But until these charges are proved, we must admit that these lawyers, journalists and politicians who are in the Labour movement are rendering very useful service.

UNWORTHY INSINUATIONS.

It is true that some of these lawyers, journalists and politicians who are in the Lavour movement have enjoyed certain opportunities of either being members of the Legislatures or of attending the International Labour Conferences at Geneva and when some persons in the Lavour movement bring a charge of exploitation against the 'outsiders' or 'non-workers' they have generally these opportunities in mind. It must be admitted that if some persons enter the movement with the deliberate object of obtaining these opportunities then certainly the credit, which they may otherwise deserve to be given, will be discounted and it may also be said with justice that their motives are not the purest. But let it be also remembered that such charges can be brought against almost everybody who enters public life, gets some position in the movement. It does not, therefore, serve a very useful purpose to impute unworthy motives to persons who enter the Labour movement and may have also done some useful work and if as a result of this, they had been given some special and valuable opportunities of serving the same cause, nobody will approve of any one who employs wrong methods for securing these opportunities and if any one is found doing so, he deserves to be condemned. But so long as nothing unworthy is being done to secure these opportunities, nobody can be blamed for availing himself of them when offered. If the opportunities are within the gift of the Trade Union movement itself, there is the least ground for any one to complain. It is possible that the choice made by the movement may not be approved of by all. But it does not show much democratic spirit to condemn the Labour movement itself, simply because the view of a certain section was not accepted by the majority.

ONLY A FEW OUTSIDERS.

The question of the position of the 'outsider' or 'non-worker' in the Labour movement deserves careful consideration at the hands of the movement. In the first place, so long as these 'outsiders' or 'non-workers' are in the movement by the free choice of the members of the organisations, it is futile for those who are not members of these organisations to call them outsiders. There are not more than two or three persons in the All-India movement who are not connected with any organisation as its officers and strictly speaking, there are hardly any outsiders in the All-India movement. If those 'outsiders' or 'non-workers' who are at present connected with individual unions, are to be driven out, that can be only done by the members of these individual organisations. If the movement as a whole is considered, there is no such desire. Only a few days ago the writer was discussing this question with a very intelligent railway employee who showed some partiality for this movement against the 'outsiders'. When he asked him, why he did not start a movement for the removal of the President of his Union, who is a barrister but to whom he was greatly attached on account of the good work he has done for the Union, he felt somewhat embarrassed. He had not realised until he was rudely shaken by being reminded of the circumstances nearer home, that other Unions may also be similarly attached to their own Presidents and Secretaries though they may be 'outsiders' or 'non-workers'.

NARROW INTERPRETATIONS.

Moreover, those who have started the movement for driving out the 'outsiders' or 'non-workers' interpret the term 'worker' to suit themselves and their favourites without realising that those people who take

(Continued on page—8)

BUY INDIAN PRODUCTS AND BUILD THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is a good sign of the times that considerable attention is being paid to the work before the country. There can be no doubt whatever that the present condition in the country, considered from whatever point of view, is anything but satisfactory. On the other hand, events are happening in such a manner that it ought to make every one of us feel ashamed. How long this state of affairs is going to last, no one is in a position to say.

GOVERNMENT MORE DEFIANT THAN BEFORE.

With all the cry that is heard everywhere that the present reforms are unsatisfactory and that a few more doses are required to satisfy the country, may we seriously ask our own people, whether they at all think that political freedom is so easy of attainment without certain important preliminaries being complied with by us? In other words, whether our people have done anything in any direction in such a satisfactory manner that even the present foreign Government could be convinced that they could not stop the tide of intensive nationalism in the people. On the contrary, events are so happening in the country today that the present Government is becoming more secure than it has been for over a century and a half. Indeed, one can go further and say that it is becoming more and more defiant towards the people. What is one to think of the patriotism of a people who sit with folded hands in the Legislative Assembly when the Commerce Member bluntly tells them that out of the three hundred and thirty millions of people, no competent Indian could be found for occupying a seat on the Railway Board. Our representatives in Legislative Assembly appear to be more concerned with the boycott or attendance of 'At Home" parties of high Government officials than giving attention to the serious business of the country for which purpose they have been returned to the Assembly. Be these things as they may, the present situation in the country is not only unsatisfactory but positively discouraging.

People are getting more and more apathetic and are beginning to lose interest in politics as such. In fact, beyond some small activity in the Presidency towns there is nothing heard or seen in up-country. Even the little patriotism which people felt for things Indian some years ago is unfortunately waning everywhere. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, which is the premier Indian commercial body in the whole of India, have boldly printed in all their literature that Indian industries should be supported. But what do we see in actual practice? It will be no exaggeration if it is publicly mentioned that most of the members of this very Chamber, with perhaps some honourable exceptions, are not only not supporting Indian industries, but are actively engaged in patronising things foreign. So long as our large businessmen and highly placed individuals forget their duty to the mother country, what is the earthly use of crying for freedom when the fundamental essentials for it are so sadly lacking?

WHY INDIAN INDUSTRIES ARE SUFFERING TO-DAY.

Leaving aside the question of pure politics for a moment, let us try to understand why some of the Indian industries are suffering so acutely today. It may at once be stated that the present condition of some of them is mainly due to *the criminal negligence of our own people*. The average city man, unfortunately, has not imbedded in him the sentiment for Indian things. To very many advanced Indians, things made in India are anathema. If this is the attitude of our own people towards our own products, what is the use of blaming the Government and other public bodies if they do not take kindly to Indian made products? This frame of mind is perfectly understandable knowing human nature as we do. But on what ground can the negligence of our people towards Indian made things be justified?

PREVENTION OF EXPLOITATION RESTS WITH US.

We are so fond of accusing Government and the foreigners of exploiting Indian resources! Have we really made any honest attempts to prevent exploitation in such directions as are entirely within our own control? One such method of prevention consists in actively supporting as many articles as are made in India and utilising

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Wanted Apportunity.

The Tory Government in England and the Government of India have lost a golden opportunity of conciliating Indian opinion. Earl Winterton's reply to Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons indicating that although Subash Bose may be allowed to regain his freedom, the policy of the Black Ordinance remains, is an eloquent proof of the working of the die-hard mentality which refuses to take into account the feelings of a subject people. The new Governor of Bengal would certainly have found it easier to administer his province had the release of Subash Bose heralded the freedom of his fellow-sufferers and had the notorious Black Ordinance been erased from the Statute Book. But it is clear from Earl Winterton's reply that the old policy of repression is to continue in the same ruthless manner as hitherto. The people of India will give the only answer possible to this repression. They must cease their internecine bickerings and learn to resist the bureaucracy with a united front.

Strange Procedure.

The Secretariat of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee is not so large that its President cannot easily ascertain how it was that two resolutions which it passed at its meeting held on Wednesday found their way on Thursday only in the columns of a morning daily in this city, with an acknowledged reputation of being hostile to the Congress and its ideals. Who it was that supplied this advance information to this particular journal, information which the news agencies in the country were not supplied with, should be ascertained by the President of the Working Committee and the offender or offenders severey taken to task. We are sure the Congress Executive realises as much as does Nationalist India that it will ill serve the cause of the country if it were to tolerate such leakage of its official decisions or leakage which is at once utilised by the source which profits by it for malicious and unfair condemnation of those decisions.

Settlement Or Vendetta.

To the considerable chagrin of the Tory rank and file, a feeling or annoyance in their own camp which the Brikenheads and the Churchills of the Party affect to ignore, Mr. Garvin, who cannot by any stretch of imagination be called an admirer of Socialist doctrines, mercilessly criticises in mail week the Trade Unions Bill in his paper, the "Observer", and asks whether it is settlement or vendetta which the Baldwin Government desire. He characterises the measure as a resounding challenge to Trade Unionism and considers that "it might harass and hamper the most ordinary workings of Trade Unionism." The very first two clauses of the Bill are, in his opinion, a warning to Organised Labour that its very existence is in peril and he says "no one ought to be surprised if Trades Unionists to a man and a woman fight it tooth and nail." Mr. Garvin's parting shot is that "commonsense should remember that England "has thriven enormously under ordinary Trade Unionism" and he laments that the "Ministerial sense of human psychology" should be so bad as to induce the Baldwin Cabinet "to force upon the Statute Book" a measure which, "instead of preventing another general strike, might make one." The Labourites have evidently found a valiant champion for once in Mr. Garvin.

Pertinent Advice.

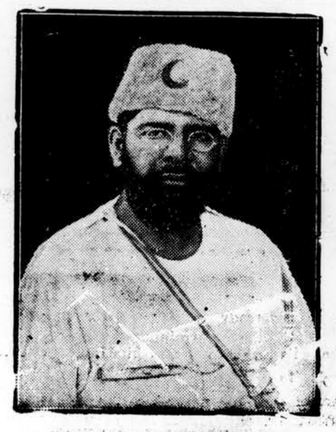
On the eve of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri's departure to South Africa as the first Agent, from India to that country Mahatma Gandhi has addressed an appeal to South African Indians which deserves to be carefully studied by them. They should take to heart the very pertinent advice he gives them and follow it up conscientiously, otherwise, as he says, they will lose the little that they have gained. They will, indeed, do real and permanent harm to their true interests, if they mistake the meaning of Mr. Sastri's presence amongst them. He goes there, Gandhiji warns them, as the representative of India as a whole and not of individuals. It is up to them now to co-operate with him wholeheartedly in keeping up India's prestige in South Africa. The split that has occurred between two big sections of Indian opinion there must immediately give place to closer and far-sighted unity of all ranks. If Indians in the North consider that their interests are different from those of the South or if Colonial-born Indians stand aloof from the ex-indentured class, they will only make it easy for the Die-Hard Whites to ruin the Agreement.

Scandalous Neglect.

It is the duty of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as well as the Government immediately to enquire into the housing condition of the scavengers employed by the Railway Companies and by the Corporation itself. The distressing account given by Mr. Jhabwalla of their present housing facilities shows that our civic authorities and the Government are guilty of scandalous neglect in not providing these poor people with suitable shelters which they can really call their homes. It must be made the duty of the State to compel employers of labour on a large scale to house it properly and in collaboration with the civic authorities it must insist on a certain standard of public hygiene. How is it that tin shanties are allowed to swarm over vacant plots of land near Lower Parel and elsewhere without the Health Department of the Municipality objecting to it? The only solution of the problem is the compulsory provision of free houses for workers whose wages are obviously insufficient to cover house rent without seriously encroaching upon their other necessities.

LEADERS WHO MADE UNITY POSSIBLE.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.



MAULANA MAHOMED ALI

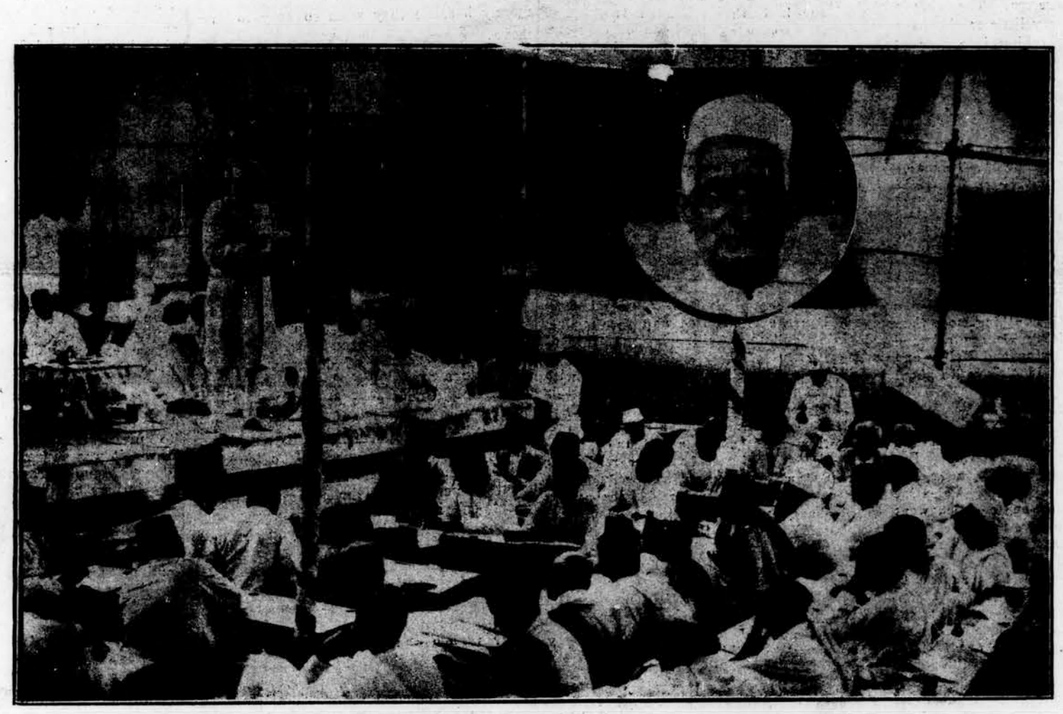
MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

MR. MAHOMAD ALI JINNAH.

MR. N. C. KELKAR.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGE..

IT WAS HIS FERVENT PATRIOTISM AND IRREPRESSIBLE EARNESTNESS WHICH MADE THE PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION RE: HINDU-MUSLIM PROPOSALS POSSIBLE.

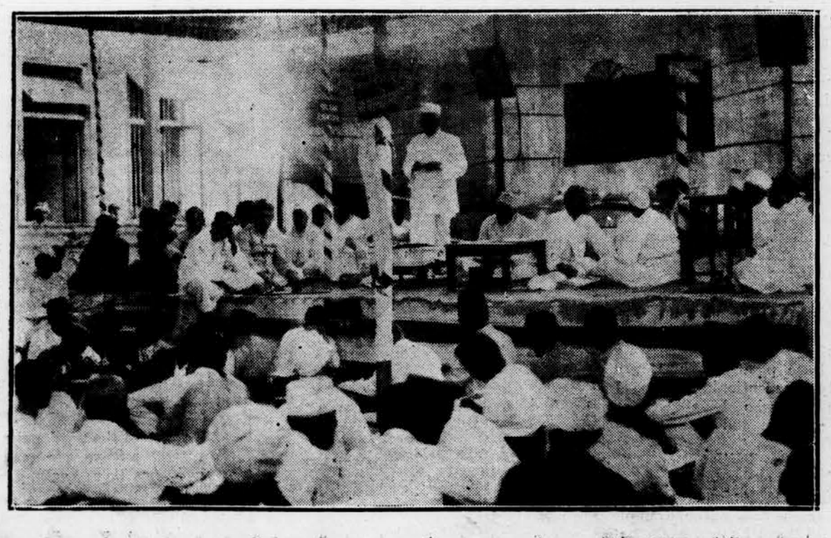


"Chronicle" Photo.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU MADE A POWERFUL AND STATESMANLIKE SPEECH WHILE INTRODUCING THE RESOLUTION BASED ON THE FAMOUS DELHI PROPOSALS.

DR. M. A. ANSARI.

ONE OF THE MOST BROAD-MINDED AND PATRIOTIC MUSLIM LEADERS WHO CONTRIBUTED SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE INCEPTION OF DELHI PROPOSALS.



THE SITTING OF THE A.I.C.C. COMMENCED ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE, BOMBAY. IN THE PHOTO MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR IS SEEN DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

"Chronicle" Photo.

THE SPINNING COMPETITION ORGANISED AT MATUNGA ON SUNDAY LAST, PROVED VERY SUCCESSFUL AND A LARGE NUMBER OF SPINNING EXPERTS PARTICIPATED.

PROTECTION AGAINST TERRORS.

SERVICES OF ASTRONOMY.

NEWTON'S TWENTY YEARS TOIL.

Dr. R. H. Turner, F.R.S., Professor of Astronomy, Oxford University writes in the Johannesburg "Star":—

My object is to show how astronomers have materially aided in giving comfort and contentment to mankind by removing some of the terrors with which our ancestors struggled. Early man must have been beset with terrors. Watch a wild bird feeding. Between every peck it gives a sharp look to the right or left to see what enemy is perhaps going to interfere and kill or hurt the feeder. Terror and alertness keep the bird alive. If it did not suffer from fear and be cautious, it would not be very long lived.

Certain fears are beneficial even to the human race in these civilised days: for example, the kind of fear or alertness which is necessary when moving in traffic. We must, therefore, distinguish fears which are bettish away from fears which are salutary.

Among the fears which astronomers have removed for us is that which the comets and planets used to inspire. To begin with the planets; we have recently been hearing a good deal about Mars. One particular feature in which it resembles the earth is that it has a white spot at the North Pole. The dark markings are taken for seas and the lighter for land, though at present we doubt very much whether there is any water on Mars. If people do exist on Mars they have a wonderful point of vantage from which to view the universe as they would have, wonderful clear skies, and none of the atmospheric difficulties which hamper our astronomical investigations. For that reason and the fact that Mars is older than our planet, it is conceivable that Martians, if they exist, are far in advance of our civilisation.

"WASHING DAYS."

Before telescopes were invented which magnified the astral bodies our ancestors connected the mysterious movements of the planets with the mystery of their daily lives and believed the planets and stars were influencing the lives. And so the planets in their proper order of distance from the sun were supposed by our ancestors to have ruled the various hours of the day—Saturn ruled the first hour, Jupiter the second hour, mars the third hour, and so on, while people feared Mars the "martial," worshipped Jupitier (Jove) the "jovial," and dread Saturn the "saturnine."

Even the names of the week were called by the names of different planets, as is particularly noticeable in the French. Our names are taken from the Scandinavian except in the case of Saturday One might point out, however, that the Scandinavian name for Saturday is "washing day."

We may think these fears and apprehensions are not very serious things to have got rid of, but it must have been rather a dark cloud to believe one's fate was decided at birth and could not be escaped from.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Sir Isaac Newton's discovery of the law of gravity removed a great part of the old apprehension about movements of the heavenly bodies by demonstrating that planets circling the sun come to the same point in their orbits periodically. Newton did not find this out suddenly; he spent 20 years in toil and patience before he attained the completion of his discovery.

But comets have always been regarded as awe-inspiring spectacles. In 1578 a priest said a comet's tail was the "thick smoke of human sins" and Evelyn noted in his diary in 1624: "Effect of that comet, 1618, still working in the prodigious revolutions now happening in Europe, especially in Germany." And in 1680 a nursery rhyme was written round comets plainly demonstrating the terrors expected from them.

In the first number of the "Philosophical Transactions" (1665), which was the year in which Newton began his great discovery appears the statement that "the world had been persuaded that the movements of comets were so irregular that they could not be reduced to law." While Newton was discovering the law of gravity and proving how regularly the motions of the planets were controlled by it, it occurred to Halley to carry on this good work by calculating the orbits of comets.

A HUGE TASK.

No one knew where Halley's Comet came from at the time. Halley made a list of 24 orbits, a piece of work which has been described by those who have done similar work in modern times as an almost incredible piece of labour. When he saw the remarkable coincidence of four sets of figures being the same for three separate comets and that between the first two there was an interval of 76 years, and between the second and third an interval of 75 years, all these factors considered collectively made him see that it must be the same comet going round the sun, just as a planet revolves in a much shorter space of time. And the movement of the comet still came under Newton's great law.

That was the beginning of the classification of comets as regular members of the solar system. Comets—fearful and wonderful things as they have been described—are, as a matter of fact, too small in mass to deflect the earth though the earth deflects them. It is doubtful if it would hurt us if a comet struck the earth. Halley predicted the return of the comet in 1759 and left on record his pride as an Englishman in having made the prediction. He said, "if according to my prediction the comet shall come back about the year 1759, I hope a just posterity will not forget to say the discovery was made by an Englishman." He wanted it to be a worthy jewel in England's crown. A friend of mine picked up a picture in Paris by a French artist in which Halley was being called up by angels from his grave to see the comet when it came back.

HISTORICAL INFLUENCES.

Halley's comet appeared in the time of the Norman Conquest and this comet appears in the famous Bayeux Tapestries. It is certain that the Saxons regarded the comet with fear and dread and by a piece of extraordinary cleverness William the Conqueror informed his armies that the dread of the comet would fall on the Saxons and not on themselves. The battle was a fierce one and very little might have turned the scale, and taking into account the fear on the one side and the exhilaration on the other, it was claimed by the late Sir Robert Ball that the battle may have been decided by the influence of the comet.

But nowadays we should not have this fear, though by Dr. Crommelin's ingenuity I am able to show you a very curious coinsidence of the returns of the comet in 1835 and 1910. In each of these years there were General elections in England and the results were so closely similar to the battle that anybody on the look-out for a political lever might have cited the comet! Nowadays we should not think of regarding such a curious coincidence with anything more than a smile, and by so doing we are acknowledging our debt to Newton and Halley and great men who have made discoveries about the comets.

EARTHQUAKES.

In Japan, where desolation and ruin is caused by earthquakes comparatively frequently, they are regarded with a certain philosophical indifference. Sir Valentine Chirol when in Japan on one occasion went to a Japanese dentist to have a tooth extracted and has recorded that strength was lent to the dentist's hand by a violent shock which hurled him, forceps, tooth and all to the other sidre of the room; the dentist saluted it as an "honourable" earthquake.

Coincident with these earthquakes remorseless waves wash the shores and cause widespread destruction. I remember in '96 going to Japan to observe an eclipse and when approaching the coast of Japan we passed for three days through wreckage caused by such a wave. We have to acknowledge that the advance of civilisation has actually increased the destruction caused by earthquakes. The invention of gas and water mains causes fires to break out and the water escapes, leaving none available to put out the flames. These horrors were experienced in the earthquake in San Francisco.

However, we are at work studying earthquakes and although up to now we are unable to do anything helpful, we get scientific knowledge which enables us to trace the course of the shocks through the earth's interior. It takes from 20 to 21 minutes to get from one side to the other. We are able to infer facts about the middle of the earth which could not be ascertained in any other way, and we hope that in the course of time the increase of this knowledge will help us to mitigate the great destruction and loss of life.

(Continued from colum 3).

Dyes are only a portion of the vast potentialities of coal tar distillation products. Numerous drugs and medicines such as Aspirin, Phenacetin Acetanilide and Salicylic acid are prepared from coal tar distillation products. Perfumes of the type of Coumarin, and Vanillin have coal tar distillation products as the sources for their synthetic preparation. Antiseptics and disinfectants like Phenol and Salol, anaesthetics like cocaine, explosives of different kinds like Trinitrotoluene and Picric acid, photographic materials like Pyrogallic acid and Hydroquinone, and inks of various kinds, can only be prepared from coal tar distillation products. Artificial musk has also been synthesised in the laboratory, and is found to be as good as natural musk. Last but by no means the least, Saccharin, a substance five hundred times as sweet as natural sugar is prepared synthetically from coal tar distillation products.

Thus the black oily liquid, called coal tar, is now found to be of enormous use and of immense potentialities for preparing articles of everyday use; and we find it hard to believe that this coal tar was a waste product and a burden to the gas manufacturer only half a century back.

TREASURES OF COAL TAR.

A SUBSTANCE OF GREAT CHEMICAL VALUE

There's hardly a thing that a man can name,
Of use or beauty in life's small game;
But you can extract in alembic or jar,
From the 'physical basis' of black coal tar,
Oil and ointment, wax and wine,
And the lovely colours called aniline,
You can make anything from a salve to a star,
If you truly know how, from black coal tar.
"London Punch."

A thick, jet-black, evil smelling liquid collects in the condensers and scrubbers of gasworks, popularly called coal tar. Only half a century ago this was looked upon by the gas manufacturer as a waste product and a useless burden. To-day, we have to depend upon coal tar for the large number of brilliant dyes, which we make use of daily, for the valuable medicines to cure our diseases, and for other materials of everyday use.

Coal Tar is the primary raw material for colour industry. It goes to the credit of W. H. Perkin to have first opened this vast arena or store house of synthetic dyes, quite accidentally while making an attempt to prepare synthetic quinine. Besides colours, many valuable products of wide and extensive use such as drugs, perfumes, antiseptics, explosives, photographic materials, inks, and numerous products used even for human food and drink are to-day prepared from the products of distillation of coal tar.

THE PROCESS OF COAL TAR DISTILLATION.

Coal got from mines is heated in big retorts out of contact with air, when it is found to give four different products, all of immense use in the industrial world. A gaseous product called coal gas is now used in every household for heat, light and power. The solid product called coke is one of the purest forms of carbon. Among liquid products, ammoniacal liquors are the sources for the preparation of a large number of fertilizers. The main product of distillation is a black, thick liquid called coal tar. One ton of coal gives on distillation 120 lbs. of coal tar.

USE OF PITCH.

Coal tar is further subjected to distillation and a series of products of different densities, are found to distil at widely different temperatures. A residue of Pitch is left after distillation. Pitch is used for making briquettes from coal dust, for making varnishes and blacks and for paving streets.

The seven basic products of Coal Tar Distillation are Benzene, Toluene, Xylene, Phenol, Naphthalene, Anthracene and Phenanthrene. Inspired by the results of Perkin's work, these seven raw products were treated in various ways, by the application of certain principles by chemists in Europe. A long range of brilliant dyes was the immediate result. Benzene alone is responsible for a large group of dyes called the Azo dyes. Benzene is nitrated and then reduced giving aniline. Aniline is the father of a large group of dyes called Aniline dyes. Anilind is 'diazolised' or treated with potassium nitrite and dilute hydrochloric acid. The product when coupled with a substance called naphthol, a substance prepared from naphthalene, a coal tar distillation product, gives a beautiful red dye called Sudan I. When a 'raw product' like Benzene or Naphthalene, undergoes a chemical change resulting in the formation of a dyestuff later on, the product is an 'Intermediate' and all the succeeding stages are intermediates until finally the dye is formed.

SYNTHETIC INDIGO.

A dye called Alizarine, used for producing the popular Turkey Red, was from time immemorial obtained from the root of the Madder plant. Much to the surprise of the world, this dye was synthetically prepared in 1868, from anthracene, a coal tar distillation product. This was the first time that a synthetic imitation has been made of a colouring matter occurring in nature. Yet still greater surprises were in store for the world. In 1880, Indigo generally produced by plants cultivated in India and Egypt was first synthesised in the laboratory. At first, synthetic indigo could not compete with natural indigo in the market, as the cost of synthesis was heavy, although in quality both are equally good. It was only after twenty years of research, that a successful manufacturing process was discovered. Since then the synthetic indigo has gradually replaced natural indigo from the market, and to-day artificial indigo is being produced so cheap, as to drive out natural indigo from the market.

PREUARATION OF INDIGO.

It has been asked time and again why indigo artificially produced by the manufacturer by using costly machinery and with great difficulty is cheaper than natural indigo, freely got from plants. The reason is that the substance we start with for preparing synthetic indigo is itself very cheap. Naphthalene, a Coal Tar distillation product, sold so cheap in Bombay, is the starting substance for preparing commercial indigo. Naphthalene has to be treated with a number of chemical reagents, and has to go through a series of 'Intermediates' before finally the real dye is produced. Synthetic indigo answers all the purposes of natural indigo, although it is still felt in some quarters that natural indigo gives a better shade and is more fast to washing than the artificial variety. After indigo, a new and closely related group of colouring matters of great value called 'indigoid vat dyes' were discovered.

Anthraquinone, another coal tar distillation product is the source of another group of dyes dalled the Indanthrenes. The Indanthrenes are the most permanent, their properties of fastness being unexcelled by other ranges of dyes.

About five thousand brands of dyes have been prepared from Coal Tar distillation products. The aniline colour industry was placed on a sound footing by Germany and before the war she enjoyed the sole monopoly of the colour industry.

Other valuable products from Coal Tar:

(Continued in column 2.)

BEAUTIES OF BANGALORE.

RT HON. SASTRI'S FAREWELL SPEECH

Replying to the Farewell Address presented by the citizens of Bangalore, the Right Honourable Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, in the course of a long speech, said:

Friends of Bangalore, I do not find it easy to take leave of you. You have with just pride dwelt upon the salubrity of your climate. I know it very well and feel profoundly thankful that I have been permitted to come here and recover my health. I think, if I may say so, I have become one among you. (Cheers.) And perhaps I know the part of Bangalore in which I live better than than some old residents in the locality, and I will say this, that I do not love Bangalore and its natural beauty less than any one of you. You ought to have travelled, as much as I have done, if you wish to understand the beauty of Bangalore. You who always live here have no standards by which to compare and appraise it. I know that you are blessed to live in a city of which the natural beauty is exceedingly great. If attempts are made therefore to improve the beauty of Bangalore, to make its amenities even more attractive and to give Bangalore a higher place among the world's beauty spots and I should not have the heart if I live longer amongst you to oppose any outlay that may be made upon it. (Prolonged cheers.) It is when a man sees an Object very nearly perfect he is seized with a desire to help to make it absolutely so; the deficiencies and their shortcomings that one sees appear almost intolerable merely because they seem so easy to remove.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it has been stated by an authority that one of the forms that gratitude should take in this somewhat imperfect world is the utterance of truth even if it be a little unpleasant. May I take the liberty of expressing my gratitude to you to-day by making one observation? Do not mistake me, I have no desire to abuse your hospitality. As I have said already, I find you so nearly perfect that I cannot help saying that you should be perfect. (Cheers.) Why should I keep from you this feeling that I have always had ever since I first visited Bangalore. Gentlemen, I know your standards of dress, and your standards of decency of public appearance are higher than in most parts of India. One's eyes are gladdened as one walks the streets here and observes that there is no economy in clothing—(laughter) such as one too often finds even in the district of Tanjore, which is held to be one of the richest and the most enlightened district in the presidency. Yes, I will not deny you the just praise that you deserve for enjoying a fairly high standard of life and for going out in the open air so much as you do, but there is a but in everything may I plead with you on behalf of your women and children may I ask that they may have the same enjoyment as you of the free and salubrious air of Bangalore, its amenities and the various chances it affords of amusement and pleasure and enjoyment of the perfectly legitimate and harmless kind, of which, alas! there is no superabundance either here or elsewhere. Long before I came to Bangalore I had imagined that in a city, where women's education was so well advanced and has received so much of the fostering care and patronage of Government, women would enjoy a degree of liberty of movement which one has seen only among very limited communities in very limited parts of India. My dream was that Bangalore was one of these favoured spots. I cannot, however truthfully say that my dream has at all been realised and I would just plead with you, you who take to yourselves without compunction so much of what Bangalore affords in the way of happiness and enjoyment, may I plead with you that you afford to the women and children in your care the same degree of freedom of movement and freedom of enjoyment?

Take this place for instance. I come here fairly frequently but I do not see many persons of Bangalore here and most that are seen are strangers like myself. You are content that others should have the monopoly of the pleasures of the Lal Bagh. You deny yourselves what are so abundantly given to mere sojourners. Another little point which I will take the liberty of mentioning before I say farewell to you who have given so much of your affection and love.

A WORD TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

May I request the Municipal Councillors of Bangalore to follow the example of several that I have known, make it a point to add whatever they can and make Bangalore more healthful and more enjoyable than it is now? There are many qualifications required of a municipal councillor. (Cheers). When a man comes to ask for your vote I dare say you insist on examining him outwardly and inwardly. The other day for instance, being admitted to the privilege of the municipal franchise in this city, I went to register my vote. I had to vote for some one whom I have not seen at all. (Laughter). Now if I could properly register my vote I would have asked him "Will you tell me what are the improvements that you are going to effect in your time, what measures are you going to recommend, in what precise way will you use your influence to reduce the death rate of Bangalore and increase the chances of enjoyment of the people, to improve the means of communication and raise the good name of Bangalore amongst the health resorts of the world. I would further have examined and tried to find out whether he really takes pride in the good name of Bangalore, for, believe me, nobody has a right to come and ask for your vote unless he takes pride in his city and wishes to improve it to the fullest measure all the opportunities that he enjoys. You must take pleasure, you must take pride in Bangalore. I wish I could communicate to the Municipal Councillors something of the pride that I take, something of the pleasure that I feel when I walk through the streets, something of the great enjoyment with which I thrill when I notice the pleasing avenues, the wide parks that you have and the open spaces which unfortunately are not used as they ought to be. If I had the eloquence I would exhort you whether you are merely rate payers or whether you are repesentatives of the rate-payers, I would fain communicate to you something of the zeal that I know great citizens of Bombay and other cities bear towards their places. I have known for instance Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in his time speak of "My Bombay." No doubt he was great in Bombay, he was powerful and his influence was unprecedented, but let me assure you that when he spoke of "My Bombay" his pride of place was genuine and it was not because he filled a large place therein but because Bombay was a place of great enterprise, a place which went ahead in municipal reform and a place which, in his time, laid the foundation of that type of local self-government which now finds itself reproduceddd more or less in all the great cities and of which I see yours is a reflection in the conduct of business of your municipality. (Cheers).

CONCLUSION.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I think I have spoken at some unusual length. My business was simply to thank you, to plead inability to speak at length and ask leave of you but I understood my business somewhat differently. I thought it well to leave with you, who love me so much who wish me well so sincerely, a word or two on this. And now let me say farewell to you. When I am gone and living five thousand miles from you I will merely ask you to remember that the mail goes there only once in a fortnight that to an exile, the mail day is a red letter day when he sets everything else aside to merely open the letters and read them leisurely that no letters could be too long, that no details would be unimportant and that even the idlest gossip would be for him like gospel to which in his solitude and wistfulness he will ever look for solace and comfort again and yet again. (Loud and continued applause).

FRENCH EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD'S PERSONALITY.

A school has recently been started (Les, Roches) in France as an experiment in 'New Education' which mainly aims at the development of the personality of the child, so that he made be of more efficient and greater service to society. Freedom is allowed to him both during work and play with a view to secure an unfettered development of his personality, but he is constantly under the guidance of his elders who counsel him, whenever necessary, lest he should go astray. This liberty is dependent on the age of the child and the time he has been at school. For, it is considered safe to entrust more responsibility to older children than to the young recruits who may abuse their freedom though every ones is free to arrange, as a matter of fact, at least two hours of his time each day as he pleases. The child invariably values his liberty and shows himself in every way worthy of it. The prevailing tone in the school is reported to be quite good and healthy. The house-system of organization followed in the school is further conducive to his training and development and fits him for social vice, making him function as but a member in a corporate body. To lift him out of his narrow self and make him ever ready to serve his fellows, there is the training in captainship which initiates him in the essentials of a true leader of men.—fair-dealing, out spokenness, goodness, high-mindedness and promptness of service as well as entire selflessness. The chief features of the school are, besides the freedom given to the pupil, the importance paid to the natural and spontaneous games of the children and to manual work, co-education, co-operative work in study organized by house-teams and self-expression through debates and the drama. Manual work is considered essential for a full and complete development, and besides training the hand and the eye to be quick and alert, it develops the social sense and plays a great part in the moral training of the child. Advanced work in various crafts is also encouraged through the 'guild' system and this imparts a definite vocational bias which will make it easy for the needy child to earn his bread after he leaves school. As a further help to the social education of the child, team-games and scouting have been introduced into the school which aims to develop, to the fullest possible measure his personality so that he may more usefully serve man and God.

SAFETY INSTRUCTION.

Reference was made in these columns two years ago to the attempts made in the elementary schools in America for imparting safety instruction through the regular subjects of the curriculum. A doubt was then expressed as to the wisdom of overburdening the child with a fresh subject of study, while he is found unable to cope with the existing curriculum itself, which is already overweighted. If the aim in the instruction was to engender that attitude of mind and action which would serve to protect him as well as others from harm, it was suggested that this could be done through dramatization and games bearing on accidents prevention, essays and debates on safety topics, organization of school committees such as the fire committee and the like. In an infants' school at Orpington, Kent, through games and pictures, children are now taught the need for caution in crossing a busy road the danger of failing to keep to the left, the risk in leaning out of the window or in playing with matches, the harm done to the people by throwing slippery articles such as orange-peel on the pavement and so on. To carry out in daily practice the instruction they receive in school, they are organized into a team, the safety team, of which all between five and eight are members. The Team has its own rules and every member is bound to respect and obey them. Naturally, the team-spirit that is awakened in the child when he is drafted into this organization and enlightened about its lofty purpose, conduces much to the observance of the rules. However, to assure fully that they are never broken, a certain number of parents are appointed as 'fathers' or 'mothers' to the team, whose duty lies in enforcing the rules on such members of the team as reside in their locality. The headmistress who has invented this scheme of safety instruction and introduced in into her school with considerable success avers that thoughtlessness and want of presence of mind are at the bottom of many preventable accidents, and considers that life saving on a great scale can be effected if the 'interest and co-operation' of children are secure at the very outset of their school-life. "The instruction may be embodied in a Safety First Code," says she, "suitable to the needs of the locality varying in importance according to the age of children for whom the instruction is needed." According to her, it must include training in prompt obedience which means the ability to act quickly and in concert with others in emergencies, training in self-reliance and in usefulness which means doing a good turn to one that needs help and above all, training in habits of caution so that one may think twice before crossing a busy road.

"THE YOUNG DELINQUENT."

Under the above ception, the London University Press has now published a brilliant and classic work on delinquency in children from the able pen of that well-known authority, Dr. Cyril Burt, which suggests an entirely new method of approach towards the reform of the young delinquent. In his opinion, the child who commits an offence is more sined against than sinning. His offence may be due to a multiplicity of circumstances beyond his control, amidst which it is his special misfortune to be placed. The reformer's duty is to inquire into these causes and try to arrive at a sympathetic understanding of the delinquent's condition and seek such remedial measures as are necessary for the case, securing at the same time a complete eradication of the predisposing factors to crime, without beating him up or sending him to a reformatory which remains such only in name. Dr. Cyril But, after an investigation of hereditary conditions in the various cases that have come under his observation, holds the view that there is none born a criminal. It is the post-natal influence that is altogether responsible for crime. Poverty, bad environment, defective bringing up and overcrowding are some of the bad home conditions that predispose to delinquency. Bodily health too may exert an influence on conduct and Dr Burt therefore, recommends frequent medical inspection which should be conducted with great care and thoroughness. The influence of th eschool is a agree force to reckon with in this respect: much depends on the conditions of work and leisure, the social activities and the general tone prevalent there. Repression of the child's emotions and desires is positively harmful, as the suppressed emotions tend to reappear in some form of mischief or crime; it is, therefore, desirable that proper outlet should be provided to the natural emotions of the child through training in art and music. Among other causes of crime mention should be made of mental slackness or abnormal intelligence: the mentally feeble should be treated with exercise in crafts and manual work, since the recent experiments in this line have demonstrated the need of crafts for the mental development of the child, especially the dull, backward child. The suggestions of Dr. Burt which are made on the strength of his ample experience with the young delinquents and the experiments he has carried on with them are entitled to great respect, and the book which is chock-full of informative material should be in the hands of every parent and educationist, if the latter's work in looking after the moral welfare of the child is to bear fruit.—"The Hindu."

HANKOW PLIGHT

ENCIRCLED ON ALL SIDES.

FALL OF SIPING,

LONDON, May 20.

Hankow—"Peking or collapse" sums up situation of the Hankow Communist Government, for Hankow is gradually being encircled on all sides except the North-west. Chang-Kai-Shek is on the South and East, Yang-Sen who is the Szechuan War-Lord, and Wu-Pei-Fu are on the west, and Chang-tso-Lin on the North, and therefore it is imperative that the Communists must advance North-west towards Chengchow, an important railway junction of two lines, one running North to Peking and the other in the Western direction to the Shensi Province. Chengchow must be secured to allow the Communists, in the event of defeat, to escape to Mongolia through Shensi. They claim to have captured Siping, 100 miles South of Cheng chow on 14th May but the advance farther north has been strongly opposed which the "Red Spears" are worrying their rear guards.

Panic continues and the local Chinese are thronging shipping offices and offering any price for passages. The Chinese are barricading the ex-British Concession to prevent any rushes from the native city. Several Russians and Germans connected with Nationalist propaganda are endeavouring to proceed to Shanghai, but have hitherto been unable to book passages.

M. Borodin is distintly worried and has an aeroplane alongside a Hamburg-America pontoon.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN HANKOW

ADVANCE OF ANTI-COMMUNIST ARMIE

LONDON, May 19.

Martial Law was declared in Hankow on Tuesday and reports indicate that considerable anxiety and nervousness prevails among the Chinese population owing to the advance towards the city of anti-communist armies. In his reply to the Note in which was announced withdrawal from Hankow of Mr. Basil Newton as representative there of the British Minister in Peking, Eugene Chen repeats the allegation that those for whom he speaks have failed to make good their claim to Govern in accordance with the standards of responsible modern Government.—B. O. W.

COMMERCIAL SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

INDIAN FISCAL POLICY JUSTIFIED

LONDON, May 20.

Geneva.—Upon a detailed examination of the text of the Commercial Sub-Committees report relating to tariffs which was the outcome of a long and severe struggle, it will be found strikingly to justify the policy pursued in India following the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission.—Reuter's Special.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA

AVIATORS LEAVE CRANWELL

LONDON, May 20.

The aviators Carr and Gilman have left Cranwell for India.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 20.

Carr and Gillman have left Cranwell on a seven-ton Hawker bomber to create the world's non-stop flight record and hope to reach Calcutta. They are equipped with hardboiled eggs, cold beef, raisins, biscuits, apple and pear drops, water, vacum flasks, tea and coffee and with biggest load of petrol ever carried by aeroplane. A bed has been fitted where aviators will take alternate spells of sleep. Most critical part of flight is expected to be crossing of Taurus Mountains at nighttime.—Reuter Special.

ENGLAND TO INDIA IN 40 HOURS.

PREPARATION'S FOR NON-STOP FLIGHT.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Flight Lieutenants Carr and Gillman have completed their preparations for an attempt at non-stop flight from England to India, a distance of 4,000 miles in forty hours, says a special cable to "The Statesman."—Free Press.

WHAT MR. SEN GUPTA MEANT

MAYOR'S OFFER TO GOVERNOR

INTERPRETATION OF PARTY LEADERS

CALCUTTA, May 20.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, referring to the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mayor J. M. Sen Gupta said: "We can assure His Excellency that both inside the Corporation and outside this hall we will not lag behind in extending our hand to him and in co-operating with him if His Excellency and his Government really show a desire to follow up the action that he has taken in this matter".

"The Englishman" invited Mr. Sen Gupta to define the precise meaning of this statement. Mr. Sen Gupta's reply was that he had nothing whatever to add to his statement, and he refused to be interviewed.

Some other political leaders were willing to express their views, but they laboured under the difficulty of being uncertain whether the words used by Mr. Sen Gupta really meant all that they implied. While a leader of the other Congress Party in Bengal emphasised the view that the Mayor must be speaking for himself, and that he had gone too far in his amiable gesture to the Government, prominent Liberals expressed almost unqualified approval of the speech. Europeans however were disinclined, in the absence of a clear explanantion of his words by Mr. Sen Gupta, to express any opinion. Although some Muhammadans were unwilling to discuss the issue, others said that Mr. Sen Gupta's offer of his hand to the Government in co-operation had not come to them as a surprise.—A. P.

"SAID MORE THAN HE MEANT."

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Englishman," on Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's recent statement at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation that "both inside this Corporation and outside this Hall, we will not lag behind in extending our hands in co-operating with the Government," Professor Jitendralal Bannerjee said: Beyond being a pious wish, I do not think Mr. Sen Gupta's remarks come to very much. In the excitement of the moment, I think Mr. Sen Gupta said more than he meant or more than he is prepared to practise. Taken literally, his language is the language of Responsivism but in his practical politics, Mr. Sen Gupta is bound by the decision of the Congress and the Congress has not adopted Responsivism as yet. I say so deliberately, for discussions at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee seems to be a tentative advance towards Responsivism. I should say Mr. Sen Gupta has gone too far in his amiable gesture towards Government.—Free Press.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE.

SPENDS A QUIET NIGHT.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Though temperature persists, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose spent a quiet night and had rest during the day. He is more cheerful during the day.

His parents arrived to-day from Puri. Messages of congratulations with prayers for recovery have come from every district and sub-division of Bengal.—Free Press.

DOCTORS' STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The following bulletin over the signatures of Sir Nilratan Sircar, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Dr. Sunil Chandra Bose was issued to-night regarding the health of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose:—

The fever and general condition are the same as before. The digestive powers of the patient are not improving and he is troubled occasionally with flatulence and sleeplessness. He is however more cheerful after meeting his parents after a long time.—A.P.

NOT COMPENSATING ARCOS RAID.

LONDON, May 19.

Sir, W. Joynson-Hicks told Mr. Johnston in the House of Commons, to-day, that Government did not propose compensating Arcos in respect of the damage done to the safes and other property in the course of the raid on Arcos. The Magistrate was fully empowered to direct the issue of search warrant affecting any firm in Britian if he was satisfied that an offence had been committeed.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT OF KATHIAWAR PORTS.

IS THERE A SECRET PLOT?

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

A representative of "The Bombay Samachar" interviewed Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas with a view to secure further elucidation of matters connected with the development of Kathiawar ports on which Sir Purshottamdas had expressed his views at length to the Free Press representative. Asked by the representative why he (Sir Purshottamdas) should oppose the measures calculated to advance the development of the ports Sir Purshottamdas said, "I am not opposed to the development of ports of Kathiawar or, for the matter of that, of any part of India. I however, object to the development of ports by unfair or dishonest means."

Q: What is your proof for unfair or dishonest means?

A: There are many proofs I have enumerated them in my interview to the Free Press representative.

Q: Those so-called proofs merely point to the fact that the import trade of Bombay has been diverted towards the Kathiawar ports. Your indirect proof states that sugar imported at Bedi Bunder is sold so far as Baroda, Thana and Ahmedabad at a cheaper rate.

A: I draw your attention to the last report of the Sugar Merchants' Association of Bhavnagar. It has been proved with facts and figures that the sugar trade carried on at Bhavnagar has been seriously affected by unfair competition and mysterious methods pursued by Bedi and Jamnagar ports.

Q: Why do the Government of India sit with their hands folded if the ways followed are objectionable?

A: I really fail to understand why the Indian Government do not move in the matter. However, I do not intend to hold my tongue all the time the "Mabap Sarkar" do not wake up from their slumber. The Government is keeping quiet about the trade transactions of Bedi Port. I fail to understand what they intend to get from H. H. the Jamsaheb. I have begun to feel that there is some mystery surrounding the Government's "laissez faire" policy.

SOMETHING MYSTERIOUS.

Q: Can you tell me what you suspect to be that mystery?

A: I cannot tell you anything definitely. However, H. H. the Jamsaheb visited H. E. H. the Nizam a few weeks ago His Highness was then the host of the Patiala ruler only recently. The Jamsaheb, also, played a prominent part in the Conference of Princes held at Delhi. It is just possible that the Government of India and these Princes are hatching something very big of which I have no idea at present. It is as well possible that they may be contemplating about the political reforms. The increase in the import trade of Jamnagar and Bedi ports is so heavy and sudden and rapid that it is not possible that it can take place without rebate or some other secret arrangement. The fact that Government do not intend to devise any measures shows that there is something mysterious about it. To my mind the facts and figures which are already in possession of the Government of India are so clear that but for some substantial consideration I fail to understand why the Government is adopting this strange attitude.

Q: H. H. the Jamsaheb has effected considerable improvements in the ports and given increased facilities of railways and such other things which facilities other ports in Kathiawar do not enjoy. Is it not possible that Bedi port should profit by them?

A: I cannot believe it. Granting for the sake of argument that the Port of Bombay is expensive to tradesmen and that Bedi port is cheaper and that the Jamsaheb foregoes all port expenses for the sake of developing the trade of the port, I hold that no Indian can afford for to sell the Bedi Sugar at Baroda at a rate at which it is sold. Bhavnagar port is the oldest of them all. Bhavnagagr State is financially sound. So is Baroda. Both these States have effected improvements in their ports. Do you mean to say that these ports are incapable of giving some advantages to their traders? The reserve funds of both these States are so large that they can easily spend necessary funds for the purpose of the development of their ports. The revenue of the Nawanagar State is certainly not as large as any of the above States. I infer from all this that unfair means and questionable methods are resorted to at Bedi port.

WANTED AN ENQUIRY.

Q: You know that there is an agreement between Kathiawar States and the Indian Government one of the conditions of which lays down that should there be the violation of the agreement either by systematic smuggling or by secret payment of rebate resulting in an adverse effect on the British India trade the agreement is liable to cancellation.

A: I understand that such an agreement does exist. That is the greater reason why the Government do not propose to take any measures. Sir Basil Blackett admitted in the Assembly that the British customs revenue suffered a loss of one crore of rupees by the unfair competition of the Kathiawar ports.

Q: Do you intend to ask for an inquiry into the affairs of the Bedi port? Do you know that the Jamsaheb himself is anxious to have such an inquiry?

A: I do not know that His Highness has asked for such an enquiry. If he declares his intention in the public I will try to find out why Government continues to undergo heavy losses in customs revenue.

Q: I understand that the Maharajah is not opposed to any such inquiry. He has challenged Government to set up an inquiry before they think of taking any measures. Do you know of any private inquiry made by the Government of India?

A: I know nothing about it. If the Jamsaheb declares in the State Gazette that he welcomes such an inquiry the responsibility will then be with the Indian Government. I understand that His Highness is thoroughly opposed to the Government setting up such an inquiry. I feel that there is a deep-laid mystery in the Government dealings.

Here the interview terminated.

LONELY WOOD INCIDENT.

SIR GERARD WILLSHIRE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

LONDON, May 20.

Spruce and alert Sir Gerard Maxwell Willshire surrendered to his bail at maidstone to-day. The prosecution detailed the alleged events. Jean Olds gave evidence that she met Willshire first at a hotel at Maidenhead on Sunday. He called at her boarding house in London, next evening, and she accompanied him for a motor-car ride. Arriving at the hotel in Maidstone at one in the morning they proceeded to drive to a lonely wood where she alleged events which formed the subject of the charge occurred. After that clad only in shoes and stockings and smeared with black polish all over she "just wandered about" till she reached a house at 4-30 in the morning.

Sir Willshire was committed for trial at the next assizes. Bail was granted.—Reuter's Special.

A provious message (dated 12th inst.) on the subject read as under:—

"At five yesterday morning, a young London woman called at a house near Sitting Bourne and alleged that a "titled gentleman" conveyed her in a car ostensibly to dinner and dance at Maidstone but stopped at a lonely wood, in which after a struggle he stripped her and tied her to a tree and coated her with black boot polish and drove off.

She freed herself and staggered to a house where she was given food and a bath and returned to London.

Sir Gerard Maxwell, a Wiltshire Baronet, who is an actor, was charged at Maidstone to-day with indecently assaulting Miss Jean Olds, aged 22 assistant at a London Hairdresser's firm. Sir Gerard Maxwell strenuously denied the charge and was remanded on bail."—Reuter.

AVIATION AND COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

ELIMINATING TIME AND DISTANCE

LONDON, May 20.

If we are to succeed in the attempt to build the Empire airways and eliminate time and distance, now separating us, we need the help of the Colonies and Dependencies as much as the co-operation of the Dominions, Said Sir Samuel Hoare Adddressing the Colonial Conference which throughout the day discussed how the Colonies could be developed by means of civil aviation. He mentioned that only yesterday, it was suggested that aeroplanes should prove a quick and economical means of locating oysterbeds and pearl fisheries in Ceylon. Secondly, he suggested that they should consider the urgent need of providing and maintaining landing grounds, and, thirdly the need of adequate systems of meteorology and the wireless.—Reuter's Special.

CURTAILMENT OF YARN PRODUCTION

SEQUEL TO STOPPAGES OF LOOMS

LONDON, May 20.

In view of the increasing stoppages of looms, the Cotton Yarn Association of Manchester has decided to increase certain per centages of curtailment by five per cent. in order to reduce the amount of Yarn Spun.—Reuter's Special.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the Jodhpur Durbar of an extension on the 3 3|8th gauge of their Jodhpur-Phalodi branch line to Pokaranm, over a length of thirtythree miles.—A. P.

'VIVISECTION" OF INDIA.

NATIONALISM-BANE OF MODERN INDIA.

MR NARIMAN AGAINST LINGUISTIC DIVISIONS

Mr. G. K. Nariman was one of the distinguished visitors who attended the All-India Congress Committee's meetings in Bombay. Being interviewed dby our representative he deplored the apathy of Parsis in the political field. He attributes this unconcernedness of the Parsis to the jibes of the Anglo-Indian papers and papers of their way of thinking. He feels that it is high time that the Parsis ventured forth in the field of Congress polities as their centribution to the future building up of a free India should be useful and by no means inconsiderable.

Coming to the actual business turned out by the All-India Congress Committee Nr. Nariman congratulates the Hindu and Muslim leaders and the All-India Congress Committee on the Hindu-Muslim resolution that has been passed and which accepts the principle of joint electorates with due safeguards for the effective representation of the minority communities. He is, however opposed dto the "vivisection" of India on the basis of language. By the adoption of the principle of the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, he thinks, the Congress has taken a leaf out of the books of the Soviet without realising the respective situations in Russia and India.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

"The language problem," Mr. Nariman declared, "is connected with nationalism, and to me nationalism is the bane of modern man." In his opinion nationalism is not the need of the day. Our thoughts should be based on internationalism, that is, we must think in terms of the universal and not in terms of an individual or nation. "We must have internationalism, and for that you must refrain from laying excessive stress upon any one language. There should be no fetish of one's mother tongue. You must go by the common utility." According to Mr. Nariman, redistribution on reconstitution of Indian administrative units on the basis of language is one of the greatest, if not the one greatest, impediment in the path of Indian unity. He could not understand where they would end in the practical working of this principle. "Are you going to create a Cutchi Province with Cutchi as a ruling language? What about Rajputana," he asked."

"FETISH OF LANGUAGE AND RELIGION."

"Our object should be to unite and not to divide India on any linguistic ideas," declared Mr. Nariman. "The fetish made of language is on a par with the fetish made of religion. If you really worship the past and accept what is wholesome in the principles of antiquity, you put in its proper place the three great conceptions, religion, nation and language. The present tendency is to attach importance to them out of all national proportions. The equilibrium of the interest which represents will alone contribute to our political emancipation. The first condition precedent to it is genuine and solid unity of which linguistic division is a palpable and flagrant negation. Better to have even a foreign tongue which contributes to cohesion and union than an Indian medium which only divides."

A MOVE IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

The decision to frame a Swaraj constitution for India, Mr. Nariman considers, is a move in the right direction. But "when you have got Mrs. Besant's well-considered and properly thought-out Commonwealth of India Bill, it is idle on the part of younger politicians to go out in search of a fresh framework of laws for the governance of the country." In these wordds Mr. Nariman concluded his impression on the work done by the A. I. C. C.

PLEA FOR ACTIVE PROPAGANDA.

MR N C CHUNDER APPROVES OF JOINT ELECTORATES

Mr. Nirmal Chander Chunder, M.L.A., a prominent Swarajist from Calcutta gave his impressions of the A. I. C. C. meeting in the following terms to a "Chronicle" representative:

The only good thing that the All-India Congress Committee has been able to achieve is the official acceptance by the Congress of the principle of joint electorates with reservation of seats for the representation of minority communities. Unless efforts are made from now by propaganda all over the country to get the principle accepted by the people, the work of the All-India Congress Committee would not be very useful. If, however, such a propaganda is undertaken and succeeds, then the meeting will deserve a prominent place in the history of India.

POLITICAL UNITY.

The attempt to bring about a unity of parties is bound to fail unless it is first decided wheher the Indian National Congress should go back to its old object of organising grievances, and give up its new object of organising a party which would fight with Government through an institution as widespread and as disciplined as the Government of India. If it is decided that the Congress should be a national organisation in the sense of having all shades of opinion and interests in the country, represented in it, then the territorial basis should be replaced, or at any rate, supplemented by an institutional basis. The relation between the Indian National Congress and the present Congress Party will be something like the relation between the Congress and the old Home Rule League. One great danger that seems to be evident in such transformation is that the Congress will then become a debating society and may lose its hold over the people at large, though it will no doubt, acquire greater influence over the intelligentsia.

CONSIDER FUNDAMENTALS.

I should earnestly request the leaders of thought in this country before proceeding in the matter to consider the fundamentals and the changes therein which will be involved.

ORDINANCE REGIME TO CONTINUE

NO RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS.

EPLY TO LANSBURY'S INTERPELLATIONS.

LONDON, May 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Lansbury, Earl Winterton said it was not intended to release the Bengal detenus in addition to Mr. Subash Bose, nor had the Government considered the question of withdrawing the Ordinance.—Reuter

S. COTTON FOR POLAND

NEGOTIATION FOR DIRECT IMPORT

LONDON, May 19.

Warsaw.—Representatives of certain American financial concerns have arrived here to negotiate with the Government for importation of cotton into Poland from the United States direct, by which it is estimated at least seven per cent of the financial costs would be reduced on the present method of importing raw cotton via Germany.—Reuter's Special.

NO TRACE OF MISSING AIRMEN

LONDON, May 19.

The Destroyer which has been searching for Capt. Nungesser has returned to Queens Town and reported that there is no sign of the missing airmen.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS BOTTLE MESSAGE

LONDON, May 19.

Paris.—The find of bottle with a message from Capt. Nungesser is regarded here as most improbable.—Reuter.

SECOND READING OF FINANCE BILL

LONDON, May 19.

The House of Commons to-day passed by 287 votes to 110 the second reading of the Finance Bill.—Reuter.

SCHOOL EXPLOSION CASUALTIES

43 DEAD AND MANY INJURED

LONDON, May 19.

Bath. (Michigan).—The total death-roll in the school explosion is fortythree. Many have been injured. Investigations show that the explosion was the result of a carefully planned revenge by a mad farmer whose first act was to kill his sick wife with an axe after which he carried her to the farm building which he blew up before going to the school house.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND MANDATES COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ben Spoor asked what reply Sir Austen Chamberlain intended to make to the communication from Dr. Stresemann requesting that the German national be given seat on the Mandates Commission.

Sir A. Chamberlain stated he had been informed that Germany intended to raise the matter in the June session of the League Council, and so no question of direct reply on his part arose; nor could he prejudge the attitude of the Council by whom the question must freely be debated, if and when it comes up.—Reuter.

EGYPT'S "SHAM" INDEPENDENCE

LORD LLOYD FAILS TO PRESENT CREDENTIALS.

NATIONALISTS' PROTESTS.

LONDON, May 20.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha presided over the Chamber last evening and received great ovation. The sitting was engrossed in piquant Nationalist interpellation regarding the non-presentation of credentials by Lord Lloyd. The Nationalists' chief speakers, one of whom introduced the question of independence, declared that Government must do its duty or admit that "independence" was a sham.

The Deputy of the Wafd Party said he failed to understand the Nationalists' agitation over this matter when the "whole position of Britain in Egypt was illegal."

A Liberal member expressed the opinion that Lord Lloyd's not presenting credentials had created doubt regarding the sincerity of Britain's attitude towards Egypt.

Premier Sarmat Pasha refuted the charge that Egypts' independence had in any way been affected, and asked how members could have spoken so freely if Egypt was not independent. He referred to the title of "High Commissioner" as the new designation hitherto not appearing in international codes. Its exact meaning had still to be defined and explained. Conversations were at present proceeding with the British Government with a view to elucidating the question. The Chamber finally passed a resolution noting the Prime Minister's declaration and expressing the desire that a solution should be reached, compatible with Egypt's dignity and independence.—Reuter.

RISE UP TO OCCASION.

MR CHUNDER'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN

Mr. Nirmal Chandar Chunder, M.L.A. delivered an address on Friday evening at the Students' Brotherhood on "Youth Future Hope of India." Mr. Nirmal Chandar Chunder at the outset regretted at the sudden and tragic death of Mr. Omar Sobani which had created a void in the social life of Bombay which would not be easily filled. He then assured the students of his sympathy towards their aspirations, especially as he himself was connected with the academic institution like the Calcutta University Institute as treasurer for the last 22 years.

He advised the students in seeking wisdom to conserve energy and to guide their lives not by calculation but by action. He gave them a formula to be wise and young always which was to hold fast to truth and pay strictest regard to truth in their daily walk of life. Truth would free them from cant and prejudice, and, therefore, it was better for them to make truth a motto of life. While the leaders were busy in finding a specific for communal bacilli he urged the students to cultivate an absolutely unbiassed mind and refuse to be misled by others. "Rise up to the occasion"; he said, "and do not falter, for on whatever decision you take the future of India depends."

CALCUTTA SHARE MERKET

CALCUTTA, May 20.

In the Share Market jutes section in sympathy with an easier hessian market ruled quiet. The turn was lower than yesterday. Coals were steady and the turn was dearer. Tees were firm, Hattikhira, Bishnauth and Loobsh are all marked up. In industrials Bengal Paper are down about six points. National Insurance are wanted at a quotable rise of about 200 points. Burn and Co. ord are also marzed up about three points. Government securities were quiet.

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was 1s. 5 and 29, 32d. and demand bills were one shilling 5 and 15, 16d.—A.P.

DEATH OF AN M L A

PATNA, May 20.

The death took place this morning of Babu Ambikaprasad Sinha, Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Shahabad cum Patna Constituency. He was a member of the Assembly for the last seven years.—A. P.

PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Bombay Presidency Postmens' Conference is to be held at Belgaum on 4th and 5th June, under the Presidentship of Mr. M.R. Jayakar M.L.A.—Free Press.

New York.—Captain Charles Lindberg flying without any companion on Ryan monoplane "Spirit of St. Louis" started on trans-Atlantic flight to Paris at 7-52 on Friday morning from Roosevelt Field Long Island.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY ON STEAMSHIP.

R A F OFFICER CUTS HIS THROAT

BODILY AILMENT SEQUEL?

KARACHI, May 20.

Shortly before the steamship "Varsova" was due to sail from Karachi harbour for Bombay last night with passengers and English mail, a tragedy occurred on board. Lieutenant E. E. Porter of the Royal Air Force, aged 37 years, was found dead in his cabin. He was lying face downwards in a large pool of blood, with two deep gashes on either side of the throat. A blood-stained razor was found in the wash-hand basin which also contained a large quantity of blood and on the looking-glass above the basin was the photograph of a child.

Lieut. Porter embarked on the "Varsova" at Basra last Sunday He was one of nine patients being invalided to England via Bombay, all of whom were under the charge of Captain Gupta of the Indian Medical Service. For the past eight weeks the deceased had suffered from neurasthenia and during the voyage down the Persian Gulf had developed melancholia. Captain Gupta visited the deceased at five o'clock in his cabin, and Lieutenant Porter then appeared to be in a perfectly normal state. He was then sitting on bed. At six o'clock, Captain Gupta, while passing along the gangway, looked through the porthole into the cabin and saw the deceased lying on the floor, covered with blood. He then informed the ship's officers, who sent for the harbour police. At the inquest which followed, a verdict of suicide was returned.

Lieutenant Porter served in the Royal Air Force in Mesopotamia, for some time, and is believed to be married. Captain Wollett of the "Varsova" took charge of the deceased's effects which will be handed to the Embarkation Officer at Bombay.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

MR. V. MENON SUCCEEDS MR. B. F. MADON.

SIMLA, May 20.

Legislative Department: Mr W A Cosgrave has been nominated to the Legislative Assembly in place of Mr J Hazlett resigned.

Mr W T M Wright, I C S, has been nominated in place of Mr L Graham, resigned.

Home Department: Mr Justice T S Macpherson, I C S, has resigned the office of Additional Judge of Patna High Court and Mr Justice Allanson, Judge of the same High Court acts as Additional Judge.

Exemption from the operation of prohibitions containedd in the Indian Arms Act will cease to extend to Rajah Sir Partab Bahadur Singh, Talukdar of Haraha, Barabanki District.

The Foreign and Political Department publishes in full a new law making better provision for securing housse accommodation for military officers in the civil and military station of Bangalore. Major Neale of the Political Department is granted three and a half months' leave. Major Wilberforce Bell is posted as a Political Agent inn Bhopal. Mr Lynch-Blosse is posted as Secretary to the A. G. G, Central India. Mr S J Murphy, I C S, is appointed Judicial Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara. Captain R G E W Alban is posted as Political Agent at Bahrein. d 99

The Finance Department have publish ed amendments to Currency Notes Refund Rules 1921. Mr S T Coates, I C S, is attached for trainning to the Bengal Accountant General's. office Captain Ransford officiates as Mint Master, Bombay, vice Lt Col R E Stace on deputation out of India for four months. Mr J H Griffe Williams, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay is granted leave for over six months. Mr N Mahadeva Iyer, I C S, Assistant Collector of Customs, Madras, is granted leave for four months from June 1st and on return will revert to Bengal. Lieut-Col. Couchman, Deputy Master, Security Printing, is granted leave. Major E. M. Young and Rao Sahib D. G. Jeste, Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts both retire from service.

Commerce Departmeit.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta is granted seven months furlough.

Education Department.—Dr. E. J. Butler, Imperial Mycologist has retired from service and Dr. William Macrae is confirmed in Dr. Butler's place. Mr. V. Krishna Menon acts as member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee representing Co operative Banking in the place of Mr. B. F. Madon retired.

Railway Department: Mr Crosthwaite's appointment as Member, Railway Board is gazetted.

appointment as Deputy Director General

Industries Department: P G Roger's e are all interested to-day—whether we of Post Offices is gazetted.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S TOURING CAR

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED WITH SLEEPING & WRITING CONVENIENCES

MADRAS, May 20.

A special motor car is being elaborately fitted up for Mahatmaji's tour in Tamil Nadu. It is of Dodge-make and the interior has been thoroughly remodelled and refitted. On one side of the car, along the length of it, is put up a cot, and there is comfortable sleeping accommodation. The car is also provided with a folding chair and a folding table to help Mahatmaji in writing work.

VAN FOR CHARKHA.

Another specially constructed van will be attached to the car and it will be used as a Khaddar stall. The van will be painted red, and there will be a charkha in the middle. Both the car and the van will be provided with electric fittings. It is expected to be of great help in touring villages.—Free Press.

IN THE VALLEY OF ROBBERS

THREE BRIGANDS ARRESTED

LONDON, May 19.

Jerusalem.—Three brigands responsible for the ambush of the Motorcars in the Valley of Robbers have been arrested. They have been identified by the Bishop of Jerusalem and others who were waylaid.—Reuter.

WELCOME TO MR KANDASWAMI CHETTY

BOMBAY, May 20.

At a public meeting held at Dharavi, with Mr. M. R. Jambunathan a social worker in the chair, three addresses were read welcoming Mr. O. Kandswamy Chettiar and Mr. Jayavelu, representatives of the Tamil Nadu depressed classes on the All-India Congress Committee. One of the addresses called on Mr. Kandswamy to go back to the fold of the Justice Party and continue the good work begun by the late Dr. T. M. Nair and Sir Pitty Theogaraya Chettiar.

Mr. Kandswamy Chettiar explained his reasons for eceeding from the Justice Party and it is reported Mr Kandswamy's reply was met with by a running commentary from the sponsors of the address. With Mr. Chettiars reply the meeting terminated late at night with neither of the sides yielding ground.—Free Press.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S TOUR.

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, will proceed on a tour to Godhra and Baroda leaving Poona on the 3rd June and returning on the 8th. The Minister will reach Godhra on the 4th and halt there till the afternoon of the 6th.

INDIA'S OVERSEA'S TRADE.

BOMBAY, May 20.

The following figures of Indian overseas trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of April 1927:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Total imports of private Merchandise	2173
Total exports of private merchandise	2592
Net movement of treasure-import	395
Totol visible balance of trade mer- adverse to India	21
India	38x
Balance of remittance of funds advoese to India	21

x Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under company management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A P.

The Muslim University of Aligaih has organised a course of vacation lectures for the benefit of those interested in the cause of education with a view to give the Indian teacher an idea of the great educational awakening in Europe and America.—Free Press.

The Bengal Literary Association has deputed Dr. Kaliprasad and Babu Satish Chandra Sen as their representatives to the Maharashtra Literary Conference, which meets on May 22.—Free Press.

TRAINING FOR PUBLIC WORK

ADVICE OF SIR GULAM HUSSEIN HIDAYATULLAH

POONA, May 20.

On his way to Mahableshwar after his tour in Thana District, the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatulla, Minister for Local Self-Government, presided, to-day, over a social gathering of students of the Poona training class for officers of local bodies. In welcoming the President, Mr. S. R. Bhagavat, Hon. Secretary of the Local Self-Government Institute, said that only preliminary training was given in the class. He would like the students not to go away with the idea that they had become experts, and asked them to give due consideration to the views of laymen.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah said that the Poona Local Self-Government Institute was the first of its kind in the country to afford training for public work. Great responsibility lay on the officers of local bodies, most of whom in this country had had no previous training in the past, and the class was intended to supply that sore need.

Referring to the request of the students for Government recognition of the class and its subsequent development into a college, the Minister said that the matter would receive due consideration when definite proposals were made to the Government. As regards preference for trained students of the class for service under local bodies, he pointed out that it was for the local bodies to appoint their officers. However, he was confident that local bodies would, in their own interests, prefer trained men. The Government were alive to the advantages that a cadre of service for local self-governing institutions had to offer. But such a service should have the same status as members of the Provincial Civil Service and the members should be eligible for appointment as administrative officers. The appointments were, however, in the hands of local bodies, and they appeared to be rather jealous of their powers. The Government had invited the opinion of the local bodies on the proposal, but a large number of them were against it. The suggestion, however, would be discussed again at this year's annual Local Self-Government Conference.

Concerning the suggestions in favour of sending selected candidates from local bodies for training in the institute and payment for students during the periods of training, the Minister said that the reply to the first suggestion rested entirely with local bodies. As for the latter, if any proposals were made to the Government by local bodies, they would receive due consideration.—A. P.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

QUIET EXCHANG E MARKET

SEQUEL TO ACCEPTANCE AT LOWER RATES

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The somewhat unexpected acceptance of sterling tenders at a lower rate than the previous week's was responsible for the dull and quiet exchange market to-day. While the volume of business has been on a limited scale, there has been no drop in the rupee rate, which was 1s 5 29|32 d, with buyers at 1s 5 15|16d. The Government came out as buyers through the Imperial Bank, for unlimited amount of sterling at 1s 5 31|32d, but exchange did not rise to the Government's buying rate.

The substantial decrease in public deposits, cash balance and the cash percentage of the Imperial Bank had no marked effect on the money or exchange market. Call money was quoted at 5 per cent. with tenders at 5 1|2 per cent. The gilt-edged market continued weak, with sellers unable to obtain any satisfactory rates.—A. P.

NOTICES UNDER 144 I. P. C.

DIBRUGARH, May 20.

Notices under section 144, I.P.C. have been served on 25 members of two rival Muslim factions of the town following a fight. Two counter cases have been instituted.—Free Press.

MADRAS SWARAJISTS & MINISTRY

A REPRESENTATION TO A. I. C. C.

BOMBAY, May 20.

A representation made by the 13 members of the Madras Council Congress Party to the All-India Congress Committee, through the Secretary, protesting against the majority decision of the Party to remain neutral in voting on Ministers' salaries, is available. This representation was read out at the recent meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee held at Bezwada and referred to by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan M.L.C. one of the signatories, at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

VIOLATION OF GAUHATI MANDATE.

The representation which is addressed to the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee reads:

The more one ponders over the decision of the Swarajya Party in the Madras Council to remain neutral in the matter of voting on the demand for Excise and the salaries of the Minister, the more one is convinced that the party has betrayed the trust reposed in it by the country and the Congress. Prohibition being the Congressmen's watch-word and the present excise policy of the Government being directly its opposite, the Congress party in the Council has stultified itself by deciding to remain neutral at the time of voting on that demand. And as regards its attitude to the Ministry, it openly set at naught the resolution of the Gauhati Congress to oppose the formation of ministries on the flimsiest and most untenable of grounds, viz., the fear of an undesirable and unpopular party coming into power. No one denies that the Justice party has by its mal-administration for six years made themselves odious to the public and that no efforts should be spared to keep them out of power in all possible and legitimate ways. The result of the election points unmistakably to the fact that their return to power is almost impossible and even if it were otherwise, the sacrifice of Congress principles is too heavy a price to be paid for the attainment of this object.

STRENGTHENING GOVT'S CITADEL.

The argument advanced at the party meeting that some of the Swarajist members now in the Council may not be able to contest their seats in case of a re-election and that the party as a whole is likely to fare worse, also betrays a deplorable mentality so far as adherence to one's principles and loyalty to the Congress mandate are concerned. In our fight for Swaraj, we prefer mis-government by Indians to good government by foreigners and in our fight against diarchy we prefer unmixed rule by the reserved half to joint rule by the reserved and transferred halves fully alive to but quite regardless of the worst consequences. Yet in Madras, we seem to be oblivious of both these fundamentals, shudder at the prospect of minor dangers and perversely help to strengthen the citadel of he bureaucracy in order to keep a section of Indians, bad as they are, out of it.

A SUICIDAL COURSE.

We feel that by this action of ours we are not only sacrificing our principles but are also subordinating the major interests of the country to its minor interests. Some of us tried to dissuade the party from adopting the suicidal course but in vain; and for the sake of discipline we had to submit to the decision of the majority and go out of the Council at the time of voting on these questions. We, however, find it difficult any further to reconcile ourselves with our present awkward and humiliating position and request you to place the matter urgently before the All-India Congress Committee for its opinion regarding the conduct of the Swarajya Party in Madras, for its advice and guidance as to what we, the minority should do under the circumstnces, for the adoption of such steps as it deems fit to bring the Swarajya Party in Madras into line with the avowed policy of the Congress as laid down in its resolutions.—Free Press.

A YOUNG CONGRESSMAN'S VIEW.

My friend, the Young Congressman, writes our representative, was all enthusiastic on the closing day of the A.I.C.C. Session. He exclaimed: "I do not know to whom to attribute the achievement of this meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The 16th of May, 1927, particularly and this Bombay Session of the All-India Congress Committee generally, will be remembered by generations to come as historic. The particular date saw the greatest achievement for political India, the building up of the "Entente Cordiale" between the Hindus and Muslims while the session has set seriously upon the task of framing the Charter of Indian Freedom and virtually vindicated the conduct of the Madras Swarajists against which certain disgruntled, quarters had been declaiming for some time past. The President Srinivas Iyengar has snatched away all praise, which, of course, is his due. The contributions of Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali and others on the one side and of Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Dr. Moonje on the other, are by no means insignificant. I cannot ignore Mrs. Sarojini Naidu whose song on Unity and Motherland has contributed not a little to those results, nor can I ignore Pandit Motilal's sagacity and diplomacy. I cannot, however, help mentioning that the No-changers, who do not believe in Councils, should be banned from taking upon themselves the task of censuring their comrades-in-arms who believe in the Councils if adjustments to circumstances may not be in strict adherence to the resolutions of the Indian National Congress. Such questions should be left to those who believe in the Councils themselves. May we hope that the foundation laid in Bombay will lead to the completion of the edifice at Madras."

SPREADING TO AHMEDNAGAR.

EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA.

IMPROVEMENT IN MORTALITY LIST.

The report on the cholera epidemic in the Central Registration District for the week ending 14th May has been received The total number of attacks and deaths reported during the week was 143 and 62 as against 247 and 107 in the preceding week. There is thus an improvement on the whole but the epidemic has spread to parts of the Ahmednagar District in addition to the three districts already affected, namely, Satara Poona and Sholapur.

In the Satara District 4 more villages are affected, but the total number of attacks and deaths reported shows a fall. There were 92 cases and 40 deaths as compared with 186 and 83 last week. Walwa Taluka reports 45 attacks and 17 deaths; Patan 4 attacks and 2 deaths; Tasgaon 5 attacks and 3 deaths; Khatav only 2 attacks; and Shirala Peta 36 attacks and 18 deaths. Karad reports no cases.

In the Poona District Poona City returns 1 attack and 1 death. Alandi and Chakan in Khed Taluka reports 3 attacks and 4 deaths; Mulshi Peta 1 attacks and 1 death.

The total number of attacks and death in the Sholapur District was 22 and 8 against 59 and 22 in the preceding week. Sholapur City showing only 2 attacks and 1 death.

The number of villages affected in the Ahmednagar District are two. Infection is said to have spread through a fair at Deodhitne where 12 attacks and 3 deaths occurred. The total number of attacks and deaths in the District was 26 and 9.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BAY & BURMA

SIMLA, May 20.

There has been a temporary advance of the monsoon in the neighbourhood of Ceylon and widespread thundershowers are reported from South of the peninsula. The monsoon has also been active in the South-east of the Bay of Bengal and nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma. A few scattered falls are again reported from Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burma.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Victoria Point a half; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy two; Moulmein one and a half; Rangoon three quarters; Kyaukpyu and Akyab a half; Cherrapunji, Bogra and Belgaum three quarters; Chitaldrug, Bangalors and Mercara a half; Mangalore one; and Calicut and Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

CENSORSHIP ON PRESS TELEGRAMS.

JAIPUR CITY, May 20.

Censorship seems to have been imposed on telegrams referring to the recent Jain fracas at Sri Rikhabdeo.

The local telegraph office accepted a press telegram from the Secretary of the local Jain Association conveying the protest of the Digamber Jains and the next day informed the sender of the telegram that the message was stopped as objectionable from being transmitted.—Free Press.

Mr. Mahomed Amin alias Sagar Chand, Barrister, Lahore paid a visit to Cafnpore in connection with his Tabligh tour and delivered a speech at Patkapur Mosque. A notice under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was served on him ordering him to abstain from, making any speech or delivering any sermon in public in Cawnpore District within a radius of 10 miles from the police Kotwali, Cawnpore and for a period of two months commencing from May 19th.

REQUISITION TO CONGRESS SECRETARY.

SUMMONING MEETING OF A I C C URGED

BOMBAY, May 20.

Signatures are being obtained for submission of a requisition to the Secretary of the Congress for summoning a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The purpose of the requisition is said to be for considering primarily the resolutions of the Working Committee of the 18th inst., in regard to the interpretation by that Committee of the Gauhati Congress resolution relating to the Council programme, and, secondly, the resolution relating specifically to the attitude of the Madras Council Congress Party towards the Ministry.

The requistion is led by Mr. B. G. Horniman, Bombay Mr. A. Govindachary, B. Sambamurthy, Mr. M. Annapurnaiya of Andhra, Mr. Gaurishankar Misra of U. P., Mr. Rajkumar Chakravarty of Bengal, and others. The requisitionists conclude that the meeting should also consider the desirability of convening a special session of the Congress to consider the future policy and programme. They request that the special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be held in Calcutta no later than the 15th July next.—Free Press.

The Bombay Chronicel

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed o the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 6 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6 4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchoredas.)

New York Futures

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Markets.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
5/b, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add. "COMEALONG."
Tel. No. 22677, 22644

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

New Classes for the SPECIAL DIPLOMA EXAMS. IN ACCOUNTING, BANKING, COMPANY MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE recently instituted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be started shortly. No University qualifications are required for candidates wishing to take any of these courses. Candidates passing this Exam. will be entitled to use D. Com. M.C. after their names. All young men anxious to improve their future prospects are requested to call immediately and see or write to the Principal,

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE
Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay.

TRAINING ORAL OR POSTAL

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.

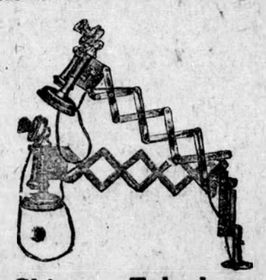
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

YOUR TELEPHONE

Make the most of it.
Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.
Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and
keep your Desk absolutely clear of it
Impossible ! NO.
The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.



Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No 459, BOMBAY
Telegrams: "Chiphons." Telephone No. "24963".

NEWS IN BRIEF

A meeting will be held in the Court of the Commissioner, Lahore, on Tuesday, May 24th to discuss measures to be taken for the relief of sufferers in the recent Lahore disturbances.—A.P.

• • • • •

The Additional Sessions Judge, Dacca, delivered judgment in the Minerva mess looting case. The Judge acquitted six of the accused who were unanimously found not guilty and two who were found not guilty by a majority. The case against the remaining six who were also found not guilty by a majority was referred to the High Court.—A.P.

• • • • •

The new Science College at Patna will open on July 15 next when Mr. Jackson, the present Principal of Patna College will become its principal. Mr. Horn will take his place as principal of the Patna College.—A. P.

• • • • •

The Bihar Government has selected Miss Naina Devi, a student of the Benares Hindu University for training in Great Britain in education.—A. P.

• • • • •

Some passage at arms took place between the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and the defence counsel resulting in proceedings being abruptly postponed on Friday in the immoral traffic case in which Luigi Lavorante, a Frenchman and Benjamin Paduano, an Italian were charged with bringing four French girls to Calcutta for immoral purposes.—Free Press.

• • • • •

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee and have instructed the Agent of the B. B. and C.I. Railway to remove the preference given to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Indian Co-operative Association of Ajmer.—A. P.

• • • • •

His Excellency the Chancellor is pleased to direct that the next annual convocation of the University of Rangoon shall be held on Thursday, July 11.—A.P.

• • • • •

A report has been received din Poona from Chapgaon in Parbain District in the Nizam's Dominions, where an annual fair of Bhairobba is held on the Chaitra Purnima day, of a Hindu temple being desecrated by a few Muslims.—Free Press.

• • • • •

An organisation known as "Bengal Agricultural Association" was formed at a meeting held on Thursday evening, at Calcutta at the British Indian Association rooms with the object of improving agriculture and the allied industries and the economic condition of the people with Sir Provosh Chandra Mitter as President and Messrs. R. N. Tagore, S. N. Mitter and Mr. Bejoy Prasad Singh as Secretaries. The Association will be run on non-party and non-political lines.—Free Press.

• • • • •

One of the resolutions passed in the meeting of the Mango Sale Co-operative Credit Society held at Ratnagiri was for appreciating the action of the Government in appointing a Mango-Marketing Committee and requesting the authorities to put into operation the recommendations made by the Committee and publish the report of the Committee into Marathi.

Seth Hamgopal Shivratan of Bikaner has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Sanatandharam Orphanage, Delhi, on account of his son Girdharlalji's marriage with the granddaughter of Rajah Baldeodas Birla.

It is understood that at the last meeting of the Unemployment Committee at Madras held to adopt the draft report, one of the members suggested that Government should be asked to grant lands on long lease whereever they were available to educated unemployed with a view to subsequent purchase by them. He also suggested that loans and other facilities should be given to them.

• • • • •

A Karachi merchant named Virjilal Virchand a native of Cutch was found guilty on two charges of cheating by the City Magistrate of Karachi and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default further six months rigorous imprisonment. The accused was alleged to have induced Mr. Moolji Mooraji to endorse five hundis in favour of the Bank of Bombay and pay him Rs 15,000 giving as security a plot of land in Karachi said to be owned by him and his uncle. This statement was proved to be false. The other complaint was Mr. Chunilal Srigopal whom the accused induced to renew a loan of Rs. 10,000 which had been given to the firm of Kewalram Gopaldas on the security of certain property which had already been mortgaged to another firm.

• • • • •

Mr. Singaravelu, President, Labour Political Party in a communication to the Associated Press regarding the strike in the S. P. C. K. (Diocesan) Press says that this is the largest printing concern in the city under Evangelical management. There is absolute cessation of work for the past fortnight and even the subordinate staff have joined the strikers. The wormen are arranging a huge demonstration of all printers on Monday and a newspaper hartal for one day is under contemplation.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind," Capt. Massley from London.

S. S. "Tottori Maru," Capt. Harada from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.

S. S. "City of Canton'," Capt. Jenkins for Calcutta.

S. S. "Bombay Castle," Capt. Swinney for Marmagoa.

S. S. "Ehrenfels," Capt. Kukhen for Karachi.

S. S. "Iris", Capt. Coerson, for Rangoon.

S. S. "Algie," Capt. Pederson for New York.

S. S. "Ranpura," Capt. King for London.

LOADING.

May 20.

..Steamer "Varsova," for Busreh.
Steamer "Dalgoma," for London.
Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind", for London.
Steamer "Palembang," for Hull.
Steamer "Tottori Maru," for Kobeb.

S. S. "Tottori Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru", arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "City of Canton":—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer "City of Canton," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Bombay Castle":—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer "Bombay Castle," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

S. S. "Ehrenfels":—The L. Edward, Ld., steamer "Ehrenfels," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. "Iris":—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer "Iris" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Algie":—The Volkart Bros.' steamer "Algie," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer "Ranpura," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers. 6

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay May 20

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts. & measure
Hull					
	June	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	July/Aug.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
London					
	May	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
	July/Aug.	14/-	15/-	16/-	17/-
Liverpool					
	July/Aug.	14/-	15/-	16/-	17/-
Marseilles					
	May	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
	June/July	14/-	15/-	16/-	12•7
Antwerp					
	May	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
	June	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	July/Aug.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Rotterdam					
	May	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	June	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Hamburg					
	June/Aug.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Bremen		..	..	..	..
Havre					
	July/Aug	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Dunkirk					
	July	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	July/Aug	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Barcelona		..	..	..	..
Genoa					
	July/Aug	14/-	15/-	16/-	17/-
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste					Cotton
Venice	June/July	13/6	13/6	15/-	16/-
New York	July	19/-	..	..	..

During the week under report, small lots have been booked at various rates for different ports and different months. The market is firm on account of scarcity of tonnage in June. A steamer has been reported fixed at sh. 22/6 D. W. Basis.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

Karachi, May 17.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

RAILWAY SHARES.

There is nothing fresh to report, small lots continue to change hands at round about last quotations.

In Electrics, there have been more offerings of Karachi Electrics while Hyderabad Electrics have still been buyers.

The following are the quotations.

Name of the Company.	Paid up value.	Present value.
Sind Lights z	100/0/0	153/0/0
Sind Lighterage	150/0/0	130/0/0
Larkana Jacobabad	100/0/0	87/0/0
Upper Sinds	100/0/0	80/0/0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100/0/0	100/0/0
Hyderabad Electrics	100/0/0	103/0/0
DEBENTURES.		
6 p c Karachi Port Trust	100/0/0	112/8/0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80/0/0	115/0/0
India Flour Mills	60/0/0	110/0/0
Century Flour Mills	100/0/0	100/0/0

At the end of the evening—powder as perfect as when first applied — thanks to Icilma.

The perfect base for powder!

Here is the secret: before applying your powder, rub in with a light touch a little Icilma, the famous anti-grease beauty cream. It brings the skin into the right condition to hold the powder perfectly. You can dance the whole evening knowing that there will be no shiny places, no patches where the powder has come off.

Icilma Cream is made by a special secret process, which no one else can imitate. It is the lightest face cream made. It takes nine times as long to make a jar of Icilma Cream as it does to make a jar of ordinary heavy face cream.

Use Icilma Cream and silk-sifted Icilma Face Powder—as delicate as the down on a butterfly's wing—and you will always look your best.

Icilma CREAM

In beautiful new jade-coloured jars.
Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER.

Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

Energy!

"The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination, a purpose once fixed and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

Sir T. F. BUXTON, Bart.

The use of Sanatogen for a few weeks means an entire overhaul of the whole mechanism of Health. Sanatogen, by power of its two constituents—albumin and phosphorus—rebuilds every cell of your body, renews the blood, gives new strength and energy to the debilitated nerves and enables you to do twice as much twice as well. Sanatogen is a true conqueror of fatigue. Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, wrote:

"A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. Irritability, depression, sleeplessness, fatigue and all other symptoms of nervousness will quickly vanish and you will begin to enjoy better Health, greater Energy and a happier life.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all chemists and stores.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the human blood. It is the Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot: THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 86, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
A HIGH CLASS QUALITY
AT A MODERATE PRICE
TRY IT
WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50YEARS
AND
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & COY LTD.
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

Mellin's is the one Baby Food on which every mother can rely. It builds firm flesh and sturdy bones, and gives the best start in life a babe can have. Be safe from the first, give

The Right Start!

Send this advt. to
WILSON LATHAM & Co, Ltd.
Bombay for Free Sample & booklet
(Mention Name of Paper)

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all Chemists.

Happy Children

Brimful of energy and vitality and as happy as the day is long are the children whose daily food beverage is delicious "Ovaltine."

There is nothing as good as "Ovaltine" for building up sound nerves, alert minds and robust bodies. This complete and perfect food contains all the food elements which are essential for health and sturdy growth.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa and containing the concentrated nourishment extracted from these best of Nature's foods. Untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

P.I.53.

SEX CONFLICT IN SCHOOLS.

WOMEN AS BOYS' TEACHERS'

MASTERSS' PROTEST.

"It is because I have the most unbounded respect and admiration for the woman teacher that I do not want her to do my job. The consideration that prompts me to take this stand is the same sort of consideration as would deter me from using a powder-puff to tar a garden fence."

This passage characterised the Presidential address of Mr. R. J. Anderson, B.A., President of the National Association of Schoolmasters, at the eight annual conference, that opened at Bristol in Mast Week.. He was referring to what he described as the abominable abuse of "mere man" by a number of speakers at the annual conference of the N.U.W.T., when, he said, in the discussion of a resolution insisting on the eligibility of women-teachers for headships of mixed departments, it was stated that women could manage boys over eleven. "But, gentlemen," said the president, "we don't want them managed, we want them educated."

"THE SEX SQABBLE".

It was because they, as schoolmasters, realised that the future well-being of their profession was challenged that they were determined to band themselves together in a National Association of Schoolmasters.

They, as schoolmasters, need never be disturbed or diverted from their purpose by those who smiting their breasts in a hysterical outburst of selfrighteousness, lamented the perpetuation of what they choose to call "the sex squabble in education." "Let us end it,' they striked. "It is undignified; it is uneducational." In his opinion they could end it to-morrow by surrendering unconditionally. Such surrender, however, would entail the triumph of feminism in education, the gradual supersesion of men teachers by women teachers. Such a base desertion of the British boy would be unworthy of the British schoolmaster; it would be an educational disaster—a national calamity.

The president went on to say that the choir that had so long chanted economy in education was now piping efficiency. A section of malcontents had indicated a feverish desire to revive external examinations, but he submitted that character training, the inculcation of appreciation and love of beauty and truth, hatred of ugliness and falsehood could not be assessed by an external examination such as was suggested. The distortion of the curriculum which such an examination syllabus would inevitably entail, would, in his opinion, have a disastrous effect on our educational system.

"STUNT-MONGERS."

"Our schools" declared the president, "seem to afford a convenient experimenting ground for all sorts of stunt-mongers, who, provided they have an opportunity of testing their pet theories, seem to concern themselves very little with the question as to whether the work of education is such as to make our scholars equal to the exacting demands made upon them by this work-a-day world. If things are to improve we must set ourselves to turn the stunt merchants right about, and make our own contribution to the problem more effectively and more obtrusively."

It was a mischievous doctrine that advocated guardng against extending educational facilities lest children were rendered unsuitable for the employments they would eventually enter. He maintained that when the parents of the country realised that this attack upon education was dictated very largely by a fear on the part of a section of employers that they would be robbed of the opportunity of exploiting the immature bodies and minds of children, that attack would be much less difficult to frustrate.

"No woman can train a boy in habits of manliness," finally declared the president. "It is true that one occasionally meets the woman who can manage boys as well as any man. Well, such a one might be an admirable proprietress of a Wild West saloon, but we have no room for her in our boys' school. The doctrine dear to the heart of the feminist and to that of the misguided male supporters of feminism who are still members of another well-wnown mixed organisation, is the doctrine of interchangeability. A very convenient one to preach when there is no danger of it turning like a dog upon its master, or, shall I say? mistress. If it justifies the presence of a woman teacher in a boys' school, does it not also justify the presence of a man in a girls school?

"While there is a serious shortage of men-teachers in the country, there is not much risk of the men challenging the right of women to teach girls, even if they wished to, and so the exponents of interchangeability can use it with impunity to justify the progressive elimination of the man from the schools."

Shortest Way to Swaraj

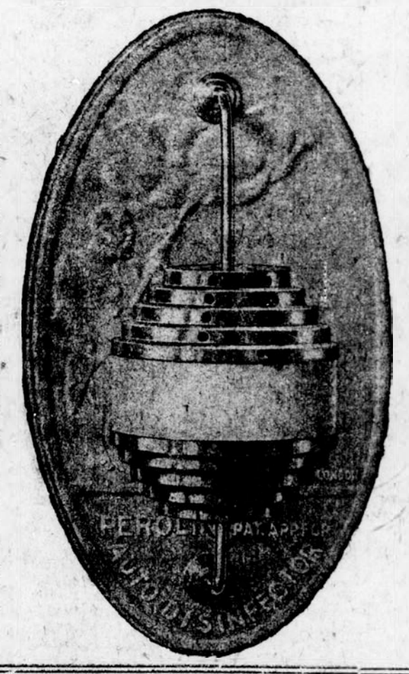
"CHRONICLE"
PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

USE A PEROLIN-AUTO-DISINFECTOR

You breathe as long as you live!
You owe it to yourself to breathe pure air!

It keeps the air in any room, constantly and chemically pure, by producing automatically a very fragrant FORMALINE vapour, out of the normal moisture in the air, and is highly suitable to counteract any disagreeable odours. It is indispensable in SICK-ROOMS, DOCTORS' OFFICES, TELEPHONE-BOOTHS, WORKSHOPS, GODOWNS, CELLARS, SAFE ROOMS, TOILETS, ETC. There is nothing to get out of order in it, as the construction is simple, and being very elegantly finished it will be an ornament to any room. It is really cheap and economical as one bottle will last nearly four to 5 months.



The apparatus is *an ornament to any room*. It consists of a white alabaster basin, set in a magnificent nickel housing and has to be filled only once every six months with Perolin-Auto-Disinfectant. The apparatus is mounted on a *white lacquered fixture*. There is nothing to get out of order, as there is no complicated mechanism. Consequently unlimited working power and durability are achieved.

Its construction is very simple, but being very elegantly fixed looks fine.

It is cheap and economical in use.

One bottle lasts for four months.

For practical demonstration please call at the SOLE AGENTS:—
THE BOMBAY CONTINENTAL TRADING CO., LTD.
87, MEDOWS STREET, FORT : . . . . . BOMBAY.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the extreme north of the province and higher locally in the south. A maximum temperature of 110 deg. was recroded yesterday at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the east of the area and the minimum lower in the central parts. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 111 deg. at Allahabad.

Sine and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over lower Sind and central Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and most parts of Rajputana. Temperature was locally above normal in south Rajputana and almost as usual elsewhere. The thermometer rose yesterday of 111 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Kathiawar and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and locally in east Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was above normal in Cutch and south Gujarat and the minimum locally in Central India West. Ahmedabad and Deesa both recorded a maximum temperature of 109 deg. yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the northern and western districts. Temperature was almost normal except at Akola where the maximum alone was higher than usual. The thermometer rose yesterday to 114 deg. at the aforesaid station.

The Konkan.—Karwar has had 0.13" of rain and Marmogao a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouled and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was locally below normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 90 deg. 2 (1 deg. below normal) and the lowest 81 deg. 1 (normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.87" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the east of the division and moderately to heavily cloued over the west. Humidity is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was almost as usual; the minnmum was locally above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 deg. at Malegoan, Aurangabad and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Thundershowers are again reported from several stations in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar and local in the south Konkan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the south Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.95, in at Mangalore, 0.58. in at Calicut, 0.36. in at Bellary and 0.60. in at Bangalore.

Forecast.—Conditions still continue favourable for thundershowers in the south of the Peninsula.

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE

The weekly circular issued on the 19th instant by Messrs. Lewis and Jones states that a further severe decline has taken place in the prices of Forward:

Government Securities! 3 1|2 per cent. Paper was freely sold owing to the uncertainty as to the financial policy of the Government and in spite of the fact that to-day's close was a shade firmer, the general undertone looks weak and lower rates appear possible. Much support from Banks cannot be relied upon owing to continued money market stringency although quotations begin to look attractive. This week's principal movements have been as follows:

3 1|2 per cent. Paper. Highest: 78|8 Ready 78|10 Forward 4 per cent. 1945-55 108|8 Forward. New Loan 89|9.

3 1|2 per cent. Paper. Lowest 77|8 Ready 77|10 Forward 4 per cent. 1945-55 107|10 Forward. New Loan 88|12.

There has been very little business in miscellaneous securities the prices for which all closed lower. Imperial Bank of India rates unchange at 7 per cent.

REDUCTION YIELD.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper 77.10 4.08.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 94.12 4.24.

4 per cent. 1960|70 88.14 4.16.

5 per cent. 1935 (taxable) 102.7 4.20.

5 per cent. 1929|47 (taxable) 101.7 4.44.

5 per cent. 1933 (tax-free) 103.6 4.40.

5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax-free) 107.12 4.51.

5 1|2 per cent. 1928 (tax-free) 106.6 4.34.

6 per cent. 1927 (tax-free) 101.4 3.27.

6 per cent. 1930 (tax-free) 105.6 4.33.

6 per cent. 1031 (tax-free 106.10 4.36.

6 per cent. 1932 (tax-free) 107.12 4.39.

6 1|2 percent. Bombay Development Loan 112.14 4.59.

(To-day prices have recovered to 3 1|2 per cent. to Rs. 78|0|6.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

This section closes unsettled in sympathy with the weakness in Government Securities. During the week quotations for the favourite speculative counters have suffered a further decline. A poor offtake is still reported from the cloth and yarn markets, and only those mills which are working on cheap American cotton purchases can make profits at present. There is as yet no definite indication as to Government's intentions concerning the tariff board's report. Business in miscellaneous mill shares has been on a small scale, and there appears no indication of any better enquiry. Business in Sassoon Silks transpired at 70 per share, Gokaks are steady at around 142 1|2.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARESS.

Business here shows a considerable falling off, many operators being attracted to the very active 3 1|2 per cent. Paper market.

Bank shares have been a neglected market. Imperials closing rather buyers at 1467|8 and 368|12, after 1462|8, Indias and Centrals remain unchanged.

Railway shares.—The enquiry here is very limited. Buyers offer 105|8 for C. P. Rails and 92|8 for Guzerats. Quotations for other scrips are unchanged.

Cement Shares.—The large turnover in Cements has provided a feature this week. Indians which fluctuated between 193|12 and 208|12 closed at 201 1|4. The company's latest balance sheet shows a loss on the year's working but this was expected. Further losses will most probably be eliminated as the sale of the company's Shahabad shares will effect a considerable saving in interest. Bundis close at 25|12 X.D. buyers, and Katnis at 175. Punjab Ord. quote 7|14 and the Pref. 12|12.

Manganese Shares closed easier after a small turnover. Shivrajpurs quote 47|8 sellers and C.I.M.'s 25.

Bombay Trams closed at 141|4 and look very steady. Tram Pref. quote 68 with no shares available. A fair enquiry exists for Karachi Electric, Surat Electric and Ahmedabad Electric at 103, 81 and 81 respectively. Telephone came to business at 41. Bengal Telephones are again better at 12.

Bombay Bunnas.—Rumours of higher dividends have again taken up these shares which close 108|12, after 715 done. The small shares quote 215 but are difficult to place.

British Burma Petroleums share close at 6|12 after some fairly big business around 6|10 1|2. Buyers report difficulty in obtaining their requirements in London or Rangoon and the rate may possibly firm up slightly here.

Power Supply Company shares are an uncertain market. Andhra Valley Ord. have sellers at 845, Power Ord. 572|8, Hydro Ord. are steady at 1080. Andhra Valley Pref. shares quote 980, Hydro Pref. 1005. Both are more or less nominal, no shares being available. Tata Power Pref. have sellers at 845.

Iron and Steel Shares have shown a tendency to sag on a neglected market. Operators appear disappointed at the drop in the Tata Co.'s March profits and are inclined to adopt a wait and see attitude.

Latest quotations:
Ordinary 64.4 1st Pref. 131
Deferred 207|8 2nd Pref. 93 3|4.

A blind boy named Subodh Chandra Roy, a student of the Calcutta Blind school passed the Matriculation examination of the Calcutta University in the first division. Mr. Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta, a blind student, who passed the Matriculation examination in 1919, got a first class in Philosophy in M.A. Examination of 1925 and is now a Professor of at Bangabasi College.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, begins his tour of Gujrat in connection with the Shuddhi and Sangathan movement from the 21st instant. He leaves Bombay on the 20th and goes direct to Ahmedabad whence he will go to Baroda, Surat, Broach, Navsari, Ankleshwar, Balsad, Patan and other places.

Yeast is life!

K VING'S YEAST-VITE TABLET

A LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP.

THE greatest medical discovery of the century! Pure Yeast and Vitamins—no harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of the Yeast when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour. Take tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minute

OUR GUARANTEE.

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the mpty bottle and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.

26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.K.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23043.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general rundown conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy.' I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

Irving's Yeast - Vite Tablets

will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 17 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

Send Postcard for free treatise on *Sole Wholesale Agents*:—
Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheuma . Pains, etc.

MARTIN & HARRIS.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, ... BOMBAY.

IRVING'S YEAST - VITE LABORATORIES
CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E. C. 1

BABU AROBINDO'S ASHRAM

LIFE OF DISCIPLINE AND SIMPLICITY.

Babu Jatindranath Sen Gupta writes from Bankura:—

It was through the intercession of my friend Srijut Anil Baran Roy that I got the long sought for permission to visit Sri Aurobindo's Ashram at Pondicherry and to pass a few days inside the atmosphere hallowed by the presence of that great Yogi. Though everywhere in India and even outside India there is a keen desire to know what is really going on inside this Ashram at Pondicherry, not only very few get the opportunity of knowing what is really going on here, but, on the other hand, all sorts of false and ugly rumours have been assiduously spread by interested persons. Sri Aurobindo and his disciples are too much pre-occupied with their work to take notice of all these perversions and falsehoods. But there is no reason why people like myself who sincerely believe that something very great is being done here should not try to remove this misunderstanding as far as possible and to give the people some idea as to what is really going on here.

SIMPLE AND UNOSTENTATIOUS LIFE.

But my greatest difficulty in conveying any right idea about the work in the Ashram rises from the fact that Sri Aurobindo's sadhana is chiefly concerned with the inner life. A description of how people live and move here, how they sit and sleep and talk, what is their routine of work and so forth is not at all sufficient to give any adequate indication of the work that is being done here. Yet people who want to know anything about the Ashrama, first put questions on these points For their satisfaction I may say that the inmates of the Ashram here live in a very rigorously simple and unostentatious life. They take only vegetarian food and live practically on one frugal meal a day and scrupulously avoid the use of all such stimulants as spices etc. There is absolutely no extravagance, no waste anywhere—not a pice is spent unless it is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of inmates and the maintenance of the organisation.

The members of the Ashram pass the best part of their time in meditation and sadhana and the little time they can spare, they devote to all sorts of cultural work—some take to paintaining, some to poetry, some to music, some to gardening, some to writing and so forth. There is a remarkable atmosphere of peace and calm, of culture and beauty which serves us as the basis of the spiritual life the inmates seek to realise. They have practically very little connection with the outside world and the external work they do is done more as an experiment, as a part of their training and sadhana than for anything else. They have hired a few houses close to one another and very near the sea and every Sadhaka has a separate room allotted to him or her. The general atmosphere and the conditions are such as to give all facilities for self-development and Sadhana to every individual Sadhaka. Sadhakas have assembled here from various parts of India. Some have come from England, France and America and more are coming. The expenses of the Ashram are met by a common fund.

That is about all that can be said of the outer life in the Ashram and of the inner life I can say even less. The great Indian systems of Yoga have been synthetised and perfected by Sri Aurobindo through a long and patient course of Sadhana and spiritual realisation, and what he has perfected in himself he has began to manifest and realise in the world through a selected group of men and women drawn from different parts of the world. As a necessity of this great work of spiritual creation, Sri Aurobinda has withdrawn himself completely from the outside world for the present and supports from behind his greatest disciple and devotee Mira Devi, who with his power in her is executing all his work. The inner process of this Sadhanaa cannot be described by me here, only those who are initiated into the secrets of spiritual life can hope to understand it.

WHAT IT IS NOT.

But I can say what it is not. When in Bengal I was told by a man for whom I have great respect that Sri Arobindo and his disciples carry on a sort of Tantric sadhana freely indulging in wine, meat and lust, I had accepted Sri Aurabindo as my spiritual guide and those serious charges against his system of Sadhana, I admit naturally raised misgivings in my mind and I wanted to see things personally with my own eyes and now I am in a position to say that these allegations are absolutely false and are a part of a calumny spread by interested people to which I referred before. An essential part of Sadhana here is to master the lower movements of human nature as a preparation to transform them into something very high and divine. Thus all sorts of sensual indulgence are absolutely forbidden here. The claims of the flesh and of the ordinary human nature are denied so far that not only such comparatively innocent habits as smoking is discountenanced here but the disciples have a tendency to diminish their food and even sleep considerably. Mira Devi has already given up sleep for several months and both Sri Auribindho and Mira Devi partake of very little food and even that they are diminishing steadily.

As regards the specific charge of indulgence in sexual matters as a part of sadhana here, there is one simple answer. In Sri Aurobindo's way of Yoga an absolute mastery of the sex movements and an entire abstention from the physical (animal) indulgence are first conditions. A deep psychic purity is demanded in all the consciousness. Every thought and action has to be watched and mastered and freed from all surrender to the impulses of the lower nature. There can be no room here for the kind of indulgence alleged in these false rumours.

MIRA DEVI.

The central figure in the Ashram is that of Mira Devi who is the mother of the Ashram people, the real soul, the spirit of the whole organisation. The inner discipline in the Ashram is very remarkable and at its head is the Mother, the very embodiment of grace and purity, of love and compassion. Her very presence is divine and by her mere touch she gives purity, power and spiritual calm. On the day of my arrival at Pondicherry I was allowed to sit for a few minutes with Mother Mira Devi for meditation and I had remarkable experience. At once I had such concentration as I never had before in my life. Very soon I lost consciousness of separate egoistic existence and felt a vastness and calm which has never wholly left me since that time but is becoming more and more deep and settled. But these are personal experiences upon which I need not enter here in detail.

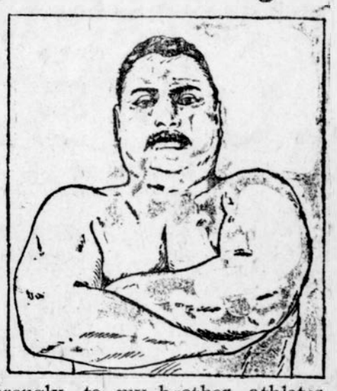
THREE STAGES.

Many would like to show how the Ashram here is maintained. As a matter of fact there is as yet no regular source of income; it has been carried on in the past by contributions of a few who are in sympathy with the work and can afford to give some help. But these means are not likely to be sufficient for the future. I understand that Sri Aurobindo's work has to pass through three stages, the first when he was finding out the spiritual path and laying the foundations of his Sadhana, a second, now begun, for creating a nucleus of spiritual workers and a number of institutions as the basis for his work, and last, the full work in India and abroad which will be very wide. For Sri Aurobindo's Sadhana is not merely for himself or a few disciples; it is a foundation for a great spiritual work for India and for all the world. In the first stage the personnel wants of Sri Aurobindo and the few disciples who live with him being few and simple, much help was not needed, for there were no other expense. But now in the second stage of his work this is no longer the case. will have to buy the houses it is now renting in order to prevent any possibility of dispersion. Numbers of disciples are begining to stream in, and however economical the style of living, the cost of maintenance is greatly increasing and will go on increasing, the institutions to be started will need equipment and funds for maintenance. All this means large financial means which must come in from now onward and go on growing in the future. The members of the Ashram expect that if the means are forthcoming, the second stage of the work will be not only carried on but thoroughly consolidated in the next two or three years and the third started. There ought surely to be no difficulty about satisfying this condition. In India Sri Aurobindo's is still a name to conjure with and, when the need is known, I think those who have the power among the thousands who have faith in him, and revere him, will not fail to send in their assistance.

One thing that struck me above all was the sincerety of the whole thing; there is humbug, no pretence, but a wholehearted devotion to truth regardless of all personal considerations seems to be the keynote of the noble sadhana. All the sadhakas are evidently inspired with one object—the realisation of truth integrally in their life and for this they have resolved to surrender and sacrifice everything. From this sincere devotion to truth arises the simplicity, the harmony, the peace with which the whole atmosphere of the Ashram seems to be filled. Sri Aurobindo has perfected his path after a strenuous sadhana of many years, having resolutely refused to begin work until he had eliminated all possibilities of error and falsehood. And now that he has begun his work in right earnest, I have no doubt that it will inaugurate an absolutely new era in the history of the human race.

The Secretary of State for India having sanctioned the creation of the appointment of Deputy Post Master General Burma Mr. S. Fone Gwen, the Senior Personal Assistant to the Post Master General fills the post from 9th inst. This is the first time a Burman has become one of the chief officers of the Post and Telegraph Department.

PHOSFERINE Wonderful for Vigour and Vitality



F. M. "Tiger" Short, Ex-Service overseas, *writes* :—

"I AM a great admirer and believer of the wonderful effects and properties of Phosferine, and can without hesitation recommend it very strongly to my brother athletes, physical culturists, etc. I personally found and tested the effect of one bottle alone, it proved marvellous and incomparable, especially when I found myself downhearted and melancholy, it is really a wonderful pick-me-up. I am sending you this letter and my recent photograph of my own accord, which you can make use of in any way you like. I am merely trying to illustrate my candid opinion and the great benefit I have derived from Phosferine, which I consider the best tonic and stimulant of the day, especially for vigour and vitality. I insist on my numerous pupils taking The Greatest of all Tonics, and I always find success in each individual case." (C/o Post Master, Rawalpindi, India. 18th September, 1926.)

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.
Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

GOOD TO HUMANITY

FREE TO THE POOR.

Please read a couple of Testimonials received out of thousands.

MALVI MODY RANCHHODAS & CO.,
Solicitors, 79, Medows Street.

I am glad to hereby certify that Dr. Mulchand Jhaverchand Kataria had treated Pundit P. Subbaraya Sastriar of Bangalore for piles in the last stage, and it was by his medicine that he ultimately got cured. I found that his medicines do not give any pain. I also know that he has effected cures amongst some of my other acquaintances, and I also understand from him that he has effected numerous cures. I have accordingly great pleasure in recommending him for treatment of piles.

(Sd.) RATANLAL M. MODY
Dated this 20th day of June 1924.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Solicitors, 12 to 16, Oak Lane
Bombay, 1st March, 1923.

This is to certify that Dr. Mulchand Jhaverchand Kataria treated my cousin mother of acute piles. The piles were paining very much and bleeding hard. The patient was suffering for the last several years and owing to old age had gone very weak. The treatment given by the Doctor worked as a magic, and had immediate effect. Bleeding stopped and the piles were removed without any pain within a week. I recommend the public that they would take advantage of the opportunity and relieve themselves of the agony. I wish the Doctor complete success in his treatment to the patients.

NANABHOY TULSIDAS
MERCHANT, Mg. Clerk.

Besides curing piles without confining patients to bed, there is a sure cure for Cancer, Diabetes, Venereal and all sorts of other diseases.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY
Dr. M. J. KATARIA 159, GULALWADY BOMBAY No. 4.

COULD YOU REQUIRE

The best, the latest, the most up-to-date and the most Comfortable Spectacles and eyeglasses in various styles and patterns, it will benefit you to consult

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaways) & 361, Kalbadevi Road, Corner Hanuman Lane,
BOMBAY.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

To Quickly Get Rid of LUMBAGO

When Lumbago has you in its grip and your poor, lame back makes you dread every movement, you are tempted to try anything that is likely to give relief. Be sure you choose the right remedy. Choose De Witt's Pills—the remedy that has been used with success for over forty years.

De Witt's Pills will gently stimulate your liver, then cleanse, heal and strengthen your kidneys and your bladder so that the pain-causing uric acid is dispersed naturally

That is the way to get rid of Lumbago

Ask your Chemist To-day for

DE WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

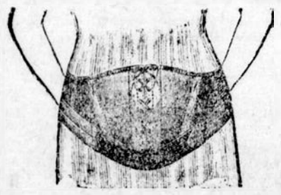
USED WITH SUCCESS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR FORTY YEARS

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills, are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

THE LARGEST ORGANISATION OF ITS KIND IN INDIA.

POWELL'S BELTS & TRUSSES.



BELTS: for Pregnancy, Accouchment, Umbelical Hernia, Floating Kidney and general Support are manufactured at our place. All kinds of Men's Belts are ready in stock.

TRUSSES: are manufactured by us in a very scientific way and are the best in shape and quality and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction to the users. Our unsurpased Factory which is the only one of its kind in India and other facilities at our command enable us to meet the requirements of our clients in the most satisfactory manner.

It is a well-known fact that we are the PIONEERS in the manufacture of Deformity Appliances, Artificial Limbs, Belts, Trusses and have contributed more than any one else towards the amelioration of the suffering humanity. Our forty years' experience in this line is at the service of our customers. We have now become so much perfect in the manufacture of these articles that from the year 1925 Government of India has been pleased to appoint us as Contractors for the supply of Artificial Limbs, Deformity appliances etc. to all the deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals throughout India.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY. 4.

What do you say
To a Really Fashionable

SALOON of SWEETMEAT?

Of course,
THE WELL-KNOWN

KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI

Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.
EUROPEANS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS
All Flock to His

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON

AT
CRAWFORD MARKET, Baria Mansions,
WHERE

A HUGE EXHIBITION

of Assortment of . . . NATIVE SWEETS will be Seen.
Amongst These

OUR ESSENCE HALVAS

Are Most in Requisition.
Other Two Shops at
GRANT ROAD and NULL BAZAR.

PROPRIETOR **KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.**

BUY INDIAN PRODUCTS AND BUILD THE INDIAN EMPIRE

(Continued from page 8.)

only Indian Banks and Insurance concerns. After all, it is only when there is a large and continued demand for any particular article that improvements can be effected. There are so many things which we require for our everyday life in a city like Bombay, such as clothing, toilet and food. Indian mills to-day produce any kind of cloth which can satisfy even the most fashionable of us. First class washing and toilet soaps are now being made in sufficiently large quantities, and as for food, there is nothing which India cannot produce. The writer recently visited one of the largest soap factories in the Malabar Coast and the Superintendent of the factory gave full information connected with soap industry in general. He said some of the foreign soaps in the Indian market have been found on examination to be injurious to the skin. He is of opinion that provided our people (at least the soap-using gentry) made it a point only of buying Indian made soaps, most of the soap factories in India would be prospering. In his own factory, with the same workmen and with the steam power now obtainable, the actual output of soap could easily go over 1,500 tons, whereas owing to the lack of demand, he has to be content with producing about 500 tons annually. The soaps made in this factory can more than hold their own against any foreign made soaps. It must be remembered that India is the one country in the world which produces most of the raw stuffs, and in particular, essential oils and other things required for the soap industry can be had in abundant quantities in our country. It is for the educated public to set the example in their own homes by making it a point of using only such articles as are made in India. Demand has to be created before the supply can come and in many respects, there is a large supply awaiting if only our people will more and more concentrate on Indian-made articles. These remarks can apply with equal force to several other articles also. The fundamental principle of buying articles made in India for everyday use must be put into actual practice and when this is done, the first step in the direction of Swaraj would have been reached.

The present writer does not much believe in the parrot cry of those who preach boycott of foreign goods. Instead, we would like to carry on a campaign "Buy Indian products and build the Indian Empire." It is impossible to accomplish any paramount good by emotional extremes. The law of reason, as George Washington said, must always be our guide. A big responsibility is placed on our leaders to see that they preach only such things as are reasonable and within the bounds of possibility. It ought to be easy for many of us to pave the way for Swaraj by first endeavouring to confine our purchases to articles made in India and supporting only Indian institutions. If this is done in right earnest, some of the industries that are suffering to-day for want of adequate support, will not only become prosperous but they will be the means of absorbing a number of people who are out of work. Every patriotic Indian should feel that his country should become industrially and financially great and if the united will of the people is directed in this channel, no power on earth can stand in our way. What the united efforts on the part of a nation have accomplished will be clear from the example of Canada. With a population of hardly nine millions, she has become one of the richest nations in per capita wealth and the leading wheat exporting country in the world. She produces a great percentage of the paper supplied to the world. She has developed her banking and insurance institutions to a remarkably high perfection. Then there is Denmark, a purely agricultural country, which, through the joint effort and patriotism of the people has become one of the richest dairy-producing countries in Europe. Even the Negroes of America to-day have organised themselves in every sphere of life and have become a real power in many important walks of life even against many disabilities. They have their own banks, insurance companies, stores, educational institutions and hospitals, to make them entirely self-contained. If, therefore, a real feeling for Indian-made things is transformed into action and support given to our own products, there is nothing to prevent India from becoming as great a nation industrially and financially as any other country in the world.

Money is power and it behoves every nation to accumulate as much of this precious metal as possible by all legitimate means open to it. It cannot be said that India, so far, has made any serious attempt in this direction. Our greatest defect, as someone said, is that we talk too much, but do very little. It is solid work that is wanted to-day and not idle talks and impotent threats. We are dealing with a practical people and we have to show that we are equally practical in our everyday activity. If this principle is earnestly put into practical form, many of the ills from which India is suffering to-day, will automatically disappear.

Overcoming Prejudice

It was not so many years ago that the average housewife considered condensed milk totally unfit for cooking purposes. Gradually it was tried and the mistaken prejudice was dispelled. To-day millions of tins of this product are used for their own goodness and economy.

Canned goods! What a prejudice there once was against any food product put up in a tin. To-day, that prejudice has all but disappeared.

Cocogem, too, has suffered in its early days from public misunderstanding. To-day it is everywhere approved as a wholesome cooking material.

It is surprising how a vegetable shortening like Cocogem brings out the flavour of the food and makes it taste better.

Cocogem stands apart and distinct as a cooking material. In short it should be in use in every kitchen.

COCOGEM

Carries the Guarantee of Purity & Wholesomeness.

A generous size sample tin of COCOGEM will be sent free on receipt of 4 Annas to cover the cost of postage.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LIMITED.
TATAPURAM P. O., COCHIN STATE, SOUTH INDIA.

THE CROWN Co.

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS.
Railway Insurance and Steamer Claims Collectors.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS & GENERAL AGENTS.
HEAD OFFICE:—Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Mandvi, Bhendi Bazaar, Kalbadevi, Thakurdwar, Grant Road and Parel.

Don't Fear!

One application cures the **SCORPION POISON** instantaneously. Price one packet **As. 8.**
Postage 1 to 3 packets **As. 3**
12 packets **Rs. 4.**
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Bara-Bazar Calcutta

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND "NON-WORKERS" OR "OUTSIDERS."

(Continued from page 8.)

advantage of this movement against 'non-workers' may put their own interpretation upon the word. Probably, those who have started this movement against 'non-workers' include in the category of 'workers', all those who at some period of their life were employees of some others in industry or commerce or elsewhere, no matter what they may be doing now. If this interpretation is to be accepted, most of those who are at present called 'outsiders' or 'non-workers' may be covered by this interpretation and will have to be regarded as workers. The real danger of this movement against 'non-workers' is that the employers and Government may approve of the movement without accepting the somewhat broader interpretation of the term 'worker' and insisting that the 'worker' only meant a man who is at present actually working as an employee of an undertaking. It is, therefore, very essential that those who have real sympathy for the Trade Union movement, should not unwisely say things which enable the opponents of the movement to weaken it. It must be admitted that if the discontent against the 'outsiders' or 'non-workers', is honest, it may be regarded as a healthy sign showing the growing capacity and desire of actual workers to manage their own affairs and every well-wisher of the movement should even help in encouraging the birth and the growth of such honest discontent. There are no grounds for believing that the 'outsiders' or 'non-workers' in the Trade Union movement will be unwilling to make room for actual workers when they desire to take their affairs into their own hands. On the contrary, 'outsiders' and 'non-workers' ought to welcome such a consummation.

To The Rescue!

At the Hour of Need.
KESARI'S
"LODHRA"
A Companion to the Gentler Sex and a cure for their ailments.
Kesari Kuteeram,
MADRAS.
Sole Distributors for Bombay Presidency.
N. MAGANLAL & Co.,
49, Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NEW PUBLICATION !!!

The Mysteries of Calcutta Completed in 3 Vols., Price	Rs.	6-0
The Mysteries of the Mogul Court Completed in 2 Vols., Price	Rs.	6-0
The Mysteries of the Mogul Darbar Completed in 2 Vols., Price	Rs.	5-0
The Legends of Vikramaditya Cloth Bound, Price ..	Rs.	2-8
The Mother and Daughter Cloth Bound, Price ..	Rs.	1-8

DUTTA BOSE & CO.,
164, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

VIGOROGEN

FOR
VIM; VIGOUR & VIRILITY.
VIGOROGEN is unsurpassable. Gives immediate and lasting relief in lassitude, loss of retentive power and premature emissions. It exerts specific nutritive and stimulating action on the reproductive system. Ideal remedy for Sexual neurosis; Impotency & Loss of Manhood.
Price Rs. 5 per Phial of 30 pills.
Local Stimulant (for External Use) Rs. 5 per Phial, Packing & Postage Extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS.
Post Box 11435, CALCUTTA.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

PRECAUTION Against CHOLERA:

A TIMELY DOSE OF

HENRY'S OMUM - CARPOOR

will prevent the development of this dangerous and distressing malady. Repeated doses will stamp out the disease.

It has saved the lives of many Cholera patients.

Obtainable at Chemists and Stores and from:

BOMBAY DEPOT: (D. C. Oomrigar & Co.)
354/6 Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market

Sole Manufacturers:
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM & PHARMACEUTICALS LD.
15, Armenian Street, : : : : : : MADRAS.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

AN UNTIMELY TEMPEST.

The sudden arrival in Morocco of the Marquis de Estella is a significant indication of serious state of affairs in the Spanish zone, says a writer in the "Observer." A recent cyclonic Levanter storm—the severest within living memory—swept over and round this portion of the Mediterranean costs, devastating large areas, inflicting great damage to shipping and destroying vast quantics of war material and equipment collected at Ceuta, Tetuan and Alhucemas Bay in preparation for the organised Spanish offensive against the insurrection in the interior. At Alhucemas, and other coastal places, the landing stages erected for disembarking Spanish reinforcements were wrecked; the Spanish forces inland suffered badly; the most advanced Spanish columns were, for a time, completely isloated from their bases; and material damage was inflicted to the tune of some two millions sterling. This disaster came at a most inopportune time for Spain, and the effect of it will have greatly heartened the dissident tribes in their renewed revolt against European control.

The revolt in the Spanish Zone of Morocco has caused, and is still causing, anxiety in Madrid as well as in Paris. Unconfirmed reports of what is actually happening on the scene of hostilities render it prone to exaggeration. Nevertheless, it would be a grave mistake to minimise its nature or to judge it merely from Spanish or French official statements. The Riffian and Jabala tribes in the north are apparently acting together under the leadership of Moulay Hamid el Beggar, who is regarded as the successor of Abd-el-Krim. They are well supplied with modern arms and munitions, large stores of which were secretly hidden by them after the surrender of the former chief. Further inland, to the centre and south, the whole of the Sinhaja tribes—including the Beni Shibet, the Beni Zerket, the Beni Ahmed, and the Beni Seddat—have risen and are in open revolt. In addition, many other warlike tribes are rising also. These facts alone are disquieting, but there are others which must not be forgotten. The dissident tribes of northern Morocco have never yet experienced defeat; their fanatical hatred of Christian intervention is inherited; they are impelled by religious fervour; they know every yard of their mountainous, arid, native land; they can move quickly about it and communicate easily with each other; and they are intrepid, absolutely void of fear.

The insurrection is indeed something very different from the desultory fighting which, in fact, has never ceased since the Rif War was declared ended. France and Spain are at loggerheads; the "Conversations" at Paris have proved, it is believed, abortive; there is, apparently, a complete lack of co-operation between the two Powers, and the impression locally exists that Spain's task in her own zone is greater than she can successfully tackle single-handed In the eyes of the dissident tribes the opportune moment for general revolt has come—and the call to surrender issued by the Marquis de Estella and scattered by airmen over the rebel area will probably have little effect.

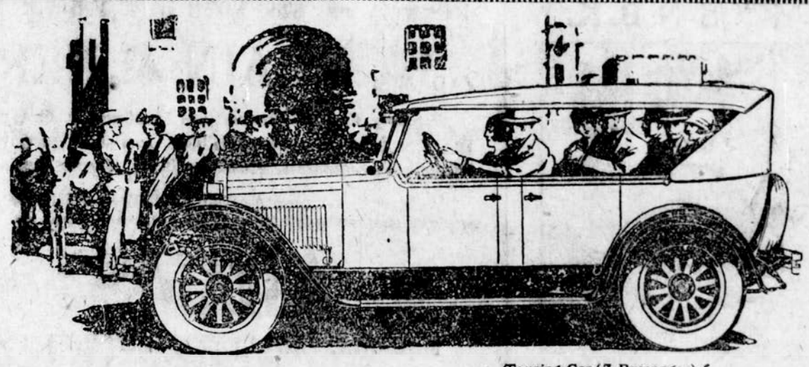
Peace in Morocco, in truth, is not likely to come yet. There are wheels within wheels. And there is the lesson of the past. The war in the Rif was to be over in a few months—yet Spain was forced, as time went on, to evacuate two-thirds of her territory; the French northern frontier became exposed; and only when France threw her fighting power into the field were the tribes temporarily subdued. The South African War, in some respects similar, was to be over in a year, and—we purchased experience, at a price! So it will probably be now—unless France and Spain co-operate and the participating European Powers in general awake from their lethargy. For the state of Morocco is more than unsettled, and in the Spanish and International zones the condition of affairs may easily become grave. There are many things in this land of Islam which call loudly for consideration and redress.

When Trifles .. ..
Worry You .. ..
You are run down and you need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in heat LASSITUDE; TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES: ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8- Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents: Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay, E. Speechly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.



Touring Car (7-Passenger)

Announcing
A New 7-Passenger Touring Car

Dodge Brothers New Seven-Passenger Touring Car meets a need never before satisfactorily filled. Here at last is a big, comfortable car, with ample room for seven passengers, at a price so low that the value is truly extraordinary.

Auxiliary seats provide comfortable accommodations for two passengers. When not in use they fold down behind the front seat—out of the way. The rear seat holds three passengers without crowding. There is ample leg room even when the auxiliary seats are in use. The front seat accommodates two large people.

The powerful engine is equal to the heaviest demands of road or grade. It is remarkable for the same sturdy qualities and the same economies of operation that are so much appreciated in all Dodge Brothers products.

See your nearest Dodge Brothers dealer and examine this splendid vehicle.

Sole Agents:—
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd.
16, New Queen's Road, ... BOMBAY
Branches: AT LAHORE, KARACHI and NAGPUR.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR **RELIABLE JEWELLERY**
Go to **NAROTAMDAS BHAU**, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.
All goods GUARANTEED 'Phone No. 20565,
prompt attention to U.P. Orders. 2

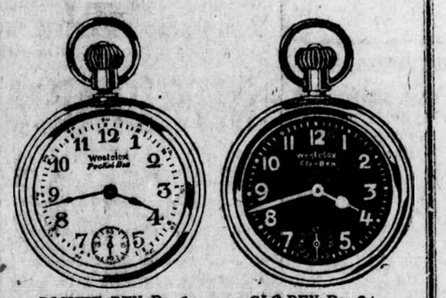
CRESCENT BALM

Agents: A. H. NASER & Co
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 21.

SENTA TYPEWRITER

FOR OFFICE & TRAVELLING
Price Rs. 170/- Net.
SOLE AGENTS:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
BOMBAY.

REDUCED REDUCED
Prices of the famous American Pocket Watch
Made by:—WESTERN CLOCK Co. Ltd.



POCKET BEN Rs. 6/- GLO-BEN Rs 8/-
Nickel-Silver Case, heavily nickel-plated. An unusually good movement that keeps fine time and lasts for years
L. BHAGAT & Co.
Abdul Raheman Street, BOMBAY—3.

KATOL POWDER
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flees, ants, etc.
Agents:—A.H. NASER & Co.
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

KATOL STICKS
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

FAMOUS N. B. K.

COIL BURNS for Whole Night.

Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigour, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigou to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. ADAMS AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market(Corner Shop BOMBAY. 'Phone No. 22.

BEAUTY HINTS

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural BEAUTIFIER.

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin. keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness Roughness of the Skin. Pimples, freckles, etc.

can be had only from

CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop).

M. T. MADON & Co., Bombay.

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !

Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

:ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.

SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.

Write to :— SWAN HOUSE

P. B. 508, P. T. MADRAS.

THE : : : : : ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY : : CHRONICLE :

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS and NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

LOCAL 3/8
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0

SINGLE COPY

ONE ANNA

ESTABLISHED 1886.
WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civilts Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.

AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c. in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.

It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.

Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

ssor of Economes, Univers of Bombay.

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by

D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.,

KITAB MAHAL,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Typewriter Accessories

DERBY

Typewriter Ribbons to suit any machines, Oil Cans, Brushes, Typewriter Stands, Carbon Papers, etc., etc.

DERBY

Envelope openers Rs. 20 each.

Can be had from :—

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE RESEARCH HOMOEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

(Estd. 1923 and Govt. Regd.)

24, Banstolla Street, CALCUTTA.

The inventions of the Society are boon to the Homoeopathic World. Its Homoeopathic injections and Surgical medicines are well tried in the Proving Hospital which are magical in their action. Apply for Catalogue.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madr

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage exta

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

30 YEARS' REPUTATION.
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's
BHRUGUVATI
OR
GONORRHOEA CURE.
An Unparalleled Ancient Ayurvedic Specific Cure for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. It gives immediate relief, removes Irritation and burning sensation of the Urethra in a few days. Price for complete course Rs. 8-12.
AYURVEDASRAMAM,
151, Govindappa Naick Street, G.T., Madras.
Complete Catalogue FREE on application.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road,

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India
The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription : Daily Edition Rs. 12 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.